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# EUROPEAN NEWS.

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The steamships *Hermann*, from Southampton, Oct. 10, and *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, Oct. 10, via Queenstown Oct. 11, both reached this City yesterday.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Great Reform Demonstration at Leeds—Speech of Mr. Bright on the Extension of the Suffrage.

A great Reform demonstration took place at Leeds on the 8th instant. From 100,000 to 150,000 persons were present. No political movement, says the London *Times*, has for a long time attracted so much attention as was proved on Monday by the collecting together of so great a multitude in order to discuss and support the principles of the Manhood Suffrage Association which has been established in Leeds and lately carried on a vigorous agitation in all the towns and villages comprised in what is known as the woolen district. In the evening there was a great meeting at the Town Hall, where an address was presented to Mr. BRIGHT, who replied as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT.

MR. BRIGHT, on rising, was received with great enthusiasm, the meeting rising *en masse* and cheering vociferously for nearly five minutes. When silence was at length restored the honorable gentleman said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if I accept the address which has just been passed by this meeting, and handed to me by your Chairman, be assured that I do it full of feeling—feeling in the first place of thankfulness to you for your kindness, and in the second place of fear lest in accepting it I should promise to do that which I am wholly unable to perform. Perhaps some of you in your vast meeting to-day have sufficiently measured the forces which are opposed to you. In the carrying of any great measure of Reform, I must ask you not to imagine for a moment it can be effected, as it were, by one swing of some victorious arm, but that it must be done, and can only be done, by the combined and resolute efforts of millions of people. [Hear, hear.] Mr. KELL, in the observations he has addressed to you, has referred to the opinions of a dear and lamented friend of mine. I recollect one thing which he said, and which he said often during the course of our great agitation. It was this, that the West Riding of Yorkshire, freely pronouncing its opinion influenced to a large extent the opinion of England, and on many great occasions had finally determined the policy of the Government. [Cheers.] To-day the West Riding in multitudinous meeting has spoken with a voice loud enough to be heard all through the nation, and, if I am not misinformed, that vast meeting of which you have formed a part decided by unanimous consent that the representation of the people in the English House of Commons was bad and unsatisfactory to the last degree. You decided that it was bad, not only for what it excluded, but also for what it included. While it excluded the great bulk of the nation, it included every form of corruption and evil of which a representative system is capable, and you came to resolutions which meant this—that you would change this system, if it lay in your power, and that you (the unenfranchised millions) would stand the exclusion no longer. [Cheers.] I suppose that after this meeting and the great events of the day we shall have no end of criticisms upon our conduct and our speeches. I find that some writers, criticising the observations I made a fortnight ago at Manchester, complain that I said very much the same thing that I had said at Birmingham. I believe a charge of this nature was brought more than two thousand years ago against one of the wisest of the ancients. They said that he was always saying the same thing about the same thing, [cheers and laughter,] and he asked them in return whether they expected him to say a different thing about the same thing. [Laughter.] I have another answer to make to these writers, and it is this—when they have answered what I have already said about this thing then I will try to tell them something new. [Loud cheers.] Now, the case which we submit to the thinking portion, and the fair portion, of our countrymen is a very fair one. We say that we are the citizens of a country that has had representative institutions for many centuries. There is no time when history goes back when there was not a representative assembly of some kind within the kingdom of England. We say, further, that the House of Commons is the only real basis—if not the only true security—for the people of these realms. We know, everybody knows, that the Crown in our day cannot give freedom to the people, neither can it materially impair our freedom. We know, further, that the House of Lords, from its very constitution, from the nature of its being, cannot be relied upon as a safeguard for the freedom of Englishmen. [Hear, hear.] We know that representation, and a just and a fair representation, is that which alone makes a free country. One of our colonies, now the United States of America, one hundred years ago knew that they could not be represented in the English Parliament. They would not stand taxation from a Parliament in which they were not represented; they threw off, therefore, the supremacy of the English Crown, and declared themselves a free and independent State, and at this moment *there is not an English colony from Canada to New-Zealand that would not also throw off the supremacy of England, if the Parliament or Crown of England denied to its representative or responsible Government.* [Hear, hear.] In fact, there is nothing whatsoever that distinguishes us from any despotic country in the world in the matter of political freedom except the possession of a representative assembly. So we have been taught. The people of this country have been taught, in my opinion, foolishly and wickedly to hate and despise Austria and the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies or Naples, as it lately existed, and mainly because those countries were despotic countries, in which the people had no influence in their government. Well, then, we come to this conclusion: that the Parliament of England, and mainly the House of Commons, is the foundation of the law and of order, and that unless the people are heard in that House the people are not the source of power, and they themselves are but little removed from a despotism not of the Crown, but of a privileged and limited class. [Cheers.] I believe that *the House of Commons has no pretence whatever for its existence, except that it speaks for the nation of which it is a part. It is not established to speak for the Crown and the dynasty.* It was not established, or ought not to exist, to speak merely for nobles and great landowners. It has not the pretence to be a popular assembly, if it speaks more for the boroughmongers, and I say that its character is degraded when *on its benches can be seen by scores the money-bags* [cheers]—*the money-bags M. P.* who has walked into his seat for Lancaster, for Totnes, for Yarmouth, or for a score, or it may be for two or three score of other boroughs, which are very much in the same predicament. [Cheers.] While speaking for these, for the Crown, for the nobles, for the great landowners, for the boroughmongers, for the men who have purchased their seats in Parliament, the House of Commons is no security for the freedom of the people, and if it speaks for only one out of six or seven of the people it is no fair representation of the nation. If it exists at all, if it is to be in accordance with the principles of the English Constitution, it ought so far to represent all classes of the people that every man, whether he has a vote or not, himself can feel that he has an interest in the House, and that it watches fairly over his rights and his interests. [Cheers.] Let us take a case, and if we had a meeting every week during the year we should have in some way or other fresh cases to dissect. There has been during last week an election in a small borough in Wales—the town of Brecon. What happened there? There were two candidates. The carcass was a very small one, but there were candidates ready. One was a nobleman of whom I can say nothing but what is in his praise, for I happen to know that he resigned or quitted the representation of the Duke of Marlborough's rotten borough of Woodstock because he would not subject his own honest Liberal convictions to the views of his Tory brother—the Duke of Marlborough. Well, Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL was one candidate; I forget the name of the other. (A voice,—"HOWEL GWYN.") That sounds very Welsh. That was a furious contest; the whole town was in excitement; public meetings were held and speeches made, and there was a canvass of the most pertinacious character. I am told that the agents of the great and powerful houses were begging and coaxing and compelling that they might get votes, and the end was the Tory candidate polled 126, and the Liberal candidate 102, so that it took just 230 to return this last made member of the House of Commons. Before the Reform Bill the borough of Brecon was a borough returning, I believe, two members of Parliament, and the electors consisted of ten burgesses. I believe that they did not make as ever a dozen, although they might make eleven, and the Reform Bill extended the franchise and added something more than 200, so that 230 have just voted. I ask you whether it is possible there should be any fair representation in a borough like this? I have heard from private sources, and I see it stated in the newspapers, that at least two noble families have been very active in their interests through their agents—noble families that I am told came in with the Conqueror, and, as far as I know, it is the only thing that they ever did. [Cheers and laughter.] They are noble, but, judging at least from any observation that I have been able to make, they are obscure and unknown to an eminent degree. But how can there possibly be any freedom of election in a borough which can only raise 230 voters? But this is not the only borough of the kind. Let us give, only for a moment, our attention to one or two facts. In England and Ireland there are sixteen boroughs, and the population of each of them is under 5,000; but they return 22 members to Parliament. In England, Wales and Ireland there are not less than 72 boroughs whose population varies from 5,000 but is under 10,000 persons, and they return 127 members to the House of Commons. ["Shame."] You do not know much about little boroughs, but there are small boroughs in Yorkshire as well as in Wales and the south, in which there is a little compulsion or corruption, or a very acute attorney, or that sort of combination which prevails among a few publicans, and which may be accounted for, if it cannot be justified, by the exceptional position in which they are placed, and the exceptional legislation to which they are subject. In these small boroughs any of those things can make the difference whether one man or the other is returned to Parliament. In point of fact, there is no real representation in these small boroughs. In them the wishes of the people are nothing. The representation is in the hands of 200 or 300 electors, manipulated, coaxed, compelled, corrupted and bribed. Take two cases which have been prominent during the past session, and allow me to touch upon the character of those unjust assertions which have been thrown out on your character by a gentleman of great ability, capable of doing very great things, but somehow or other, I know not by what means, he is always prevented from doing them. He sits nominally for Calne in the House of Commons. In that borough there are 173 electors, but the Marquis of Lansdowne is the all-prevailing influence in it, and there is no practical or real representation left to the 173 nominal electors. Well, but this gentleman comes to the House of Commons and you know what he said. I received to-day a letter from the town of Warwick, and I am glad to see that it is become a little more lively than it was when I first knew it on questions of politics. I have received from Warwick a paper in which the calumnies—for I believe them to be such—uttered against the great body of the working classes are printed and circulated among the workshops and cottages of the working classes of that borough. I wish they were circulated in every workshop in the kingdom. I say that, unless you turn your faces against the man who has thus treated you, I do not know to what lengths this language and conduct may go in the coming Session of Parliament. This gentleman who has not a constituency—for the man by whose favor he was returned to the House of Commons has now gone down in the tomb,—this man, returned to Parliament in defiance of the British Constitution, in defiance of the orders of the House of Commons, which has declared that any attempt on the part of any peer to interfere with the freedom of election is a breach of privilege—this man used this language in speaking of the men to whom the bill brought in by Earl RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE proposed to give the franchise. He asked us whether, if we wanted venality, ignorance, drunkenness, and the means of intimidation—if we wanted impulsive, unreflecting, violent people, we should go to the top or bottom. He said we knew what sort of persons lived in these small houses, between £7 and £10 rental, we had had a long experience of them under the name of freemen, and it would be a good thing if they were disfranchised altogether. He also said that one of the results of passing this bill, which he did something to prevent, would be an increase of corruption, intimidation, disorder and all those evils which usually happen at elections. And then he describes the second result, that the working men of England, finding themselves in a full majority of the whole constituency, would awake to a sense of their power and would do the most dreadful things which he describes. He says they would be no longer cajoled at elections. They would set up shop for themselves; they would have objects to carry as well as their neighbors, and would unite to carry those objects. He says they have their machinery ready—they have Trades' Unions and leaders, and the power of combination, and so he describes the terrible or destructive things that you would do if you had the franchise, and he says of the House of Commons, "As long as we have not passed this bill we are masters of the situation." Now, I have said often that I don't in the least blame the Speaker for frankly speaking his sentiments. I think the sentiments are altogether erroneous. I think the courage which made him express them very unfortunate, but I only consider the sentiments as of importance because they were welcomed with enthusiasm, and apparently by a unanimous consent by the whole Tory party in the House. But there is another gentleman who does not sit on our side of the House, and who now by favor of Lord DERBY governs over 100,000,000 of people in British India. That gentleman sits for a rotten borough, for the borough of Stamford. If the member from Calne sits by favor of one Marquis, the member for Stamford sits by favor of another Marquis, and he was the man who assailed Mr. GLADSTONE with an unusual—perhaps in him not unusual, but with a notable—animosity, because Mr. GLADSTONE said that the great body of the unenfranchised men of England were worthy of consideration, for they were our own flesh and blood. [Cheers.] I say that the House of Commons, according to the spirit and meaning of the British Constitution, and according to the spirit and meaning of its own standing orders, *has no right to admit within its walls any man representing, not a free constituency of his countrymen, but a single lord and peer of the realm.* Now, if there be in the House of Commons not a few of this class, if there be representatives of half a dozen great landowners who sit for counties, is it to be wondered at that Liberal measures make so small and difficult progress within the walls of the House? I was very much struck towards the end of the last session by an answer that was given to me by one of the most accomplished members of that House, who has taken his seat there only since last election, and I believe there is no man in the House whose opinion on a point like this is worth more attention. I asked him, as he sat there from the beginning of the session, say from February till the month of June, what he thought of the House of Commons. His answer to me was given in language of positive sorrow. He said that he was shocked and discouraged by what he had seen, for, he said, *"I think this is a House in which no good can be done."* [Hear, hear.] Now, for what are we met here to-night, and for what did, I will not say 100,000 or 200,000, or a quarter of a million, but a multitude meet whom no man could count, come? Why did that multitude to-day quit all its usual labors and avocations, and march long miles through your country, to gather on our neighboring Moor? It was to protest against this state of things, and, if possible, to change it, and we are resolved. Now, you agree with me. [Hear, hear.] We are resolved [great cheering, the people rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs] *that every member who sits in the House of Commons shall have a free constituency, and that every working man throughout the United Kingdom shall form a fair portion of every free constituency.* We propose, in fact, to restore the representation, and to restore the fair and free action of the English Constitution. We believe that there is a spirit created in Birmingham, in South Lancashire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the Newcastle and Durham Districts, and in Glasgow and the West of Scotland—that there is a power rising which fairly combined can do all this. [Loud cheers.] The working men must combine, and they must subscribe a penny a week or a penny a month from the thousands and from the millions to raise funds that will enable you to carry on the most gigantic and successful agitation that this country has ever seen. [Cheers.] It is mainly your own voice that will decide your own fate. I do not quite agree with some of the observations of our Chairman—the observations which have been made to-night—as if there were a chasm between you and the middle class. It is not so, and it ought not to be so; and if you will take out small boroughs, in which the middle-class themselves are not independent, you will find in nearly all the great towns of the kingdom that there is a powerful middle-class influence in favor of the enfranchisement of the working classes; and bear in mind further, that even of that higher class in the social scale—that class which has great wealth and high title and great privilege, that in the history of England there have always been men to stand out from that class to contend for liberty with the great body of their countrymen. If the nation is to be split into two parts, and there is to be a wide gulf between, there is nothing for the future but subjection; for you are powerless to obtain your end; but working with a large portion of the middle class, and with the most intelligent and just of the highest social class, we may find these great measures accomplished without any violation of public peace, and without any disruption of that general harmony which ought to prevail throughout all classes of the people. [Cheers.] Therefore, I say this—rely mainly upon yourselves, for you are the great nation excluded. See what you have done. I am not saying this to flatter, for no word of flattery to the working class, or to any other class, ever passed my lips; but when I look over this country and see the cities you have built, the railroads you have made, the manufactures you have produced, the cargoes which freight the ships of the greatest mercantile navy the world has ever seen—when I see that you have converted by your labor what was once a wilderness—the islands—into a fruitful garden; when I know that you have created this wealth, and that you are a nation whose name is a word of power all the world—then I feel confident that by your united exertions, in conjunction with the middle class, you can overthrow forever the dominion of the class of which you complain. [Cheers.] The few meetings which have been held since the close of last session of Parliament have had a prodigious effect. Why, there are newspaper writers who could not see a bit from February to July, and now the scales are, as it were, dropping from their eyes, but this gradual improvement of vision is going on most extensively throughout the country, and it is said now that the Tories are half repenting the course which they took during the last session, and when I say that Lord DERBY is not a reformer they charge me with railing at Lord DERBY, and they say that it is a positive case of shocking injustice to charge the Tories with frenzy hostile to reform. Well, my memory may not be as accurate as that of some people, but I do recollect that during the last session 260 gentlemen, who call themselves Tories, objected to Mr. GLADSTONE's bill, because it proposed to admit, according to Mr. GLADSTONE's estimate, 204,000 workingmen and some of the unenfranchised 5,000,000 to the suffrage. Now, it may be that the Tories did not care about this, but all they wanted was power and place. Now, Lord DERBY in the speech which he made just after he came into office, intimated in very distinct language, which I quote from memory, that if he had refused to accept it when the Queen offered it it would have been the breakup of his party, for they had looked on the Treasury Benches so long and with such intenseness of vision, with such eagerness, with such hunger for what was there, that if he had not even for six months allowed them to get there they would have said that he was not worth following; that they gave up the chase, and would not do so any longer. Well, for this what did they do? They wasted a whole session; they have disturbed the whole country, and having made these great meetings necessary they have disgusted and estranged the unenfranchised classes merely to supplant Earl RUSSELL in one House and Mr. GLADSTONE in the other. In America there are many political parties. There is a party that is always seeking office, and it goes by the name of "Bread and Butter Party," and it turns out, after all, that the party of Lord DERBY is not an Anti-Reform Party, but a Bread and Butter Party. [Cheers and laughter.] For six months' office, or it may run on to nine or twelve, they have rejected an honest and good measure; they have betrayed the true interests of the people, and I have seen men on that bench who would sell the mace, which is the symbol of loyalty on the table of the House, if by doing so they could give to themselves fixity of tenure on the Ministerial benches. [Cheers.] Now, I must ask you in all seriousness to let the country know what is our object; what you propose, and how far you are honestly asking for what you believe to be good. I shall not appeal to the writers in newspapers, one of whom—and not a very creditable one—is concealed somewhere in this town. I shall appeal only to the truth-loving, vast majority of the people of this country. Our object is this: to restore popular representation in this country; to make the House of Commons the organ and representation of the nation, and not of a small class of it. If you look over all the world, you will now see that representation is extending everywhere, and the degree of its completeness is becoming the measure of national liberty, not only in the North American continents, but in the nations and kingdoms of old Europe. [Cheers.] I have mentioned the North American continents. To-morrow is the greatest day in the United States, when, perhaps, millions of men will go to the poll, and they will give their votes on the great question whether justice shall or not be given to the liberated African; and in a day or two we shall hear the result, and I shall be greatly surprised if that result does not add one more proof to those already given of the solidity, intelligence, and public spirit of the great body of the people of the United States. I have mentioned the North American continent. I refer to the colonies which are still part of this empire as well as to those other colonies which now form this great and free Republic, founded by the old Genoese captain at the end of the fifteenth century. A friend of mine, CYRUS FIELD, of New-York, [cheers,] is the Columbus of our time, for after no less than 40 passages across the Atlantic in pursuit of the great aim of his life, he has at length by his cable moored the New World close alongside the Old. [Cheers.] To speak from the United Kingdom to the North American continent and from North America to the United Kingdom now is but the work of a moment of time, and it does not require the utterance even of a whisper. *The English nations are brought together and they must march on together.* The spirit of either Government must be the same, although the form may be different. If it be true that a broad and generous freedom is the heritage of England, our purpose is this, *to establish that freedom forever on the sure foundation of a broad and generous representation* of the people.

The honorable gentleman then resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

### England and the Eastern Question—The Limits to Her Neutrality.

*From the London Times, Oct. 9.*

That every government should settle its own affairs with its people, without let or hindrance on our part, were it even as utter a libel on Providence as that of the Bourbon of Naples, is with us a fixed principle. Nor do we think right and wrong are always so nicely divided in international questions as warrant rash partisanship; but there may, nevertheless, be cases of outrages so glaring, and perpetuated to the injury of such near and dear neighbors, as *would compel us in spite of all our inertness, to take up another people's cause as if it were our own.* We certainly deem it idle to take heed of all the rumors lately current with respect to the designs of some great Powers against some of the minor States on their frontier. It would be even more unprofitable to discuss how we should meet contingencies as yet so remote, but there is certainly no harm in borrowing the favorite phrase of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and asserting that in such contingencies we should "reserve our freedom of action." As to the Eastern question, *none of those who hold us so cheap would dream of its coming to a settlement without us.* We certainly do not greatly care what becomes of Crete or of any other Greek Province, whether insular or continental. The expulsion of the Turk from Europe, the partition of his spoils between Russia, France, Austria and Prussia would little affect our equanimity. Our former cure of the "Sick Man" was not successful, and was never meant to be radical or permanent. He had too many doctors. *Only we must not have Egypt meddled with. For the independence of the Isthmus Europe may be sure that we would fight tooth and nail.* Men may count their big battalions, they may put their faith in needle-guns, they may forget all we ever did by land or sea; *but the real nerve of war is with us nevertheless, the gold in our banks, the thews and sinews in our manly race.* Nor need too great a stress be laid on our Anglo-Saxon horror of great standing armies; for the Americans are also Anglo-Saxons, and they bowed to that *suprema lex* which in their hour of trial became their only *salus populi.*

### The Great Eastern.

A meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company was held in London on the 9th inst. Sir DANIEL GOOCH, Bart., presided. He proposed "that the 2,500 shares in the Anglo-American Telegraph Company held by this Company be divided among the shareholders, in proportion to their respective holdings; that in cases where a proprietor would, by reason of the number of shares held by him in this Company, be entitled to a fractional part of a share in the Anglo-American Company, he be paid for such fractional part at the rate current for the said shares in the London Stock Exchange this day." He congratulated the shareholders upon the success of their undertaking and the happy conclusion arrived at in connection with the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The great ship had been very successful. No one could have been in it for two years, as he had been, without being convinced that its large size and great capabilities were necessary to the laying of the cables. The shares represented £25,000, and he was glad to say that their present market price was £41,250. With respect to the £50,000 four per cent. stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the directors were of opinion that, looking to the uncertainty of the future operations of the ship, it would be undesirable at the present moment to part with them, but to dispose of them as the future might warrant.

The resolution was agreed to.

The sum of £2,000 was voted to the directors for their past services.

### Lord Cowley and the French Embassy.

The *Times* says Lord COWLEY has withdrawn his resignation, and the *Morning Post* says he will retain the Embassy until after the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Paris Exhibition next year.

### The Case of Lamirande.

The *Evening Herald* says Lord STANLEY has applied to the French authorities for a postponement of the trial of M. LAMIRANDE, until an official statement of the proceedings under which his extradition from Canada took place, has been received from the Governor-General.

### Sale of the Shenandoah.

It is stated that the ex-rebel cruiser *Shenandoah* had been sold at Liverpool to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

### Alabama State Stock.

At a meeting in London on the 9th of holders of Alabama State stock it was unanimously agreed to accept the proposition of the Treasurer of the State, offering to renew the overdue bonds of the State and to give bonds of a similar description, payable in twenty years, in lieu thereof.

## THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

### Rumors that her Reason has been Affected by Recent Disappointments.

*Rome (Oct. 2) Correspondence of the Salut Public.*

The Empress of Mexico is the subject of much conversation here. Yesterday morning at 9, without having requested audience, she presented herself at the Vatican to see the Holy Father. She was immediately received, and it is said she presented a petition to the Pope praying His Holiness to sanction everything that her husband had done as Emperor with respect to religious matters. The story goes that the Pope positively refused, and that the Empress then declared she would not leave the Vatican if her request were not granted. I cannot guarantee the authenticity of all this; but it is certain the Empress did not quit the Vatican until 6 in the evening. She retired to the private study of the Pope, and His Holiness continued his ordinary audiences; he afterwards dined alone, according to etiquette, and went out for his usual drive, leaving the Empress with her lady in waiting. She at length left and dined at the Hotel de Rome, where Her Majesty is staying. In consequence of this incident a rumor has got abroad that her reason is impaired, and we know beyond any doubt that Prof. VIALE, the Pope's medical attendant, scarcely leaves her.

*From the Paris Monde, (Ultramontane Journal,) Oct. 7.*

A day or two since we received a melancholy statement respecting the Empress of Mexico, to which we hesitated to give credence. Our private letters from Rome unhappily leave no doubt on the subject. The reason of Her Majesty has given way under the shock caused by so many hopes suddenly disappointed.

*From the Avenir National, Oct. 6.*

Two days ago we had received very sad news as to the mental state of the Empress of Mexico; but, although the source from which we received it was trustworthy, we were unwilling to credit it. At present silence is no longer permissible. At first her state of mind was attributed to simply nervous excitement, caused by anxiety and disappointment, but accesses more and more frequent leave no doubt as to the terrible malady, and give no hope of cure. Count de FLANDRE has been summoned to Rome, where he is now witnessing this lugubrious and dramatic episode of an enterprise which has produced nothing but disasters.

A Paris letter, in the *Independance* of Brussels, announces that Dr. BLANCHE, so well known for his treatment of mental diseases, has been sent for to Rome to attend to the Empress; and the *Nord*, in mentioning the rumor, remarks that "the statement made by the *Journal de Liége*, that the Empress CHARLOTTE will not be able to visit Brussels on the anniversary of the death of Queen LOUISE, seems to confirm the reports in circulation."

### Contradiction of these Rumors—The Princess Getting Better.

The *Echo deo Parlement* of Brussels says: "News received here from Rome states that the mental crisis in the health of the Empress of Mexico has greatly subsided. Her Majesty has been enabled to undertake the journey to Miramar, accompanied by the Count of Flanders."

## MAXIMILIAN.

### Telegraphic Dispatch from Mexico to the Legation in Paris.

The Mexican Legation in Paris had received and published the following telegram from the Emperor MAXIMILIAN:

"CHAPULTEPEC, Thursday, Sept. 27.

You will inform our Legations of the excellent spirit which prevails among all classes in Mexico. The Ministry is definitively constituted. The best understanding exists with our allies. The Apizaco Railway is open."

## GERMANY.

### The Annexation of Hanover to Prussia.

The text of the Royal Patent declaring the absorption of Hanover in the Prussian Monarchy runs as follows:

We, WILLIAM, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c., make known to all persons by these presents:

After that in consequence of a war commenced by Hanover, in league with Austria, in violation of the Federal law then in existence—a war successfully maintained by our troops in lawful defence—the countries which heretofore formed the Kingdom of Hanover had been occupied by us, we determined to unite those countries to our monarchy, and we have decreed and proclaimed to that effect the law of September 20 of the present year, with the assent of the two Chambers of the monarchy. In consequence we take possession of those countries by the present patent, with all the rights of sovereignty and supreme dominion; and we incorporate with our monarchy, with all their appurtenances and all their rights and claims, the territories which heretofore formed the kingdom of Hanover—namely, the principalities of Calenberg, Gottingen, Grubenhagen, Luneberg, Osnabruck, Hildesheim, with the town of Goslar, and East Friesland, with the District of Harling, the Duchies of Bremen, Verden, and Aremberg, Meppen, and the Hanoverian portion of the duchy of Lauenburg; the low county of Lingen; the counties of Hoya, Diepholz, Hobestein, and Bentheim and the district of Hadeln. We add to our royal titles the titles belonging to those countries. We order that the Prussian eagles be placed at the frontiers in token of our sovereignty; that the royal arms which have hitherto been displayed be replaced for the future by our royal arms, and that the public seals shall bear the emblem of the Prussian eagle. We order all the inhabitants of the former kingdom of Hanover henceforth united to our monarchy to recognize us from this time as their King and Sovereign, and to pay due obedience to our laws, ordinances and commands. We will protect every one in the enjoyment of his private rights which have been justly acquired, and we will retain the officials, who will have to make oath of allegiance to us, in the enjoyment of their stipends, provided that they shall duly perform their trusts. Until the Prussian Constitution shall come into force we shall exercise the sole legislative power. We wish to preserve the laws and institutions of the districts which heretofore have formed portions of Hanover, so far as they are the expression of legitimate self-government, and that they can be allowed to continue in force without prejudice to the exigencies of public interest resulting from the unity of the State. The Governor-General who has hitherto held office is charged by us with the execution of the act of possession in conformity with these presents.

manner our will must be done.

the Castle of Babelsberg, the 3d of October.

WILLIAM.

COUNT BISMARCK-SCHOENHAUSEN.
BARON VON DER HEYDT.
VON ROON.
COUNT D'ITZENPLITZ.
VON MUHLER.
COUNT DE LIPPE.
VON SELCHOW.
COUNT D'EULENBURG."

### The King of Hanover and His Recent Subjects.

By a cruel coincidence the protest of the King of Hanover against the annexation of his patrimony was immediately followed by a manifesto, signed by the Liberal majority of what was lately his own Second Chamber, in which that annexation is emphatically approved. The manifesto closes as follows:

"We look forward with joy to the revival of Germany and the prosperous development of our country. A political division of Northern Germany from the South is admissible only while the present period of transition lasts. The nation is one, and requires a united organization. We look upon the North German Confederacy as a provisional arrangement, and demand that it should be so organized as to involve no permanent separation from the South. All German States must have the right to join whenever they please. The States on the other side of the River Main, no less than those of the north, should acknowledge it as a national duty to submit to the direction of the Confederacy by Prussia, this being the only possible mode of establishing unity."

But, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, the King of Hanover meets with still harder treatment from those on whose friendship he might have counted. One of the Viennese papers lectures him on legitimacy, and reminds him that at no very distant date the Stuarts were legitimate and the Guelphs usurpers. "What is all legitimacy," asks the *New Free Press*, in a tone which must have startled Vienna, "other than usurpation sanctioned by success and time?" This is not the first time that such a sentiment has been uttered, but an Austrian journal was not the place where we expected to find it.

The poor blind King still professes to regard the restoration of his throne as a question of time only; but meanwhile he has, with reservation of his own rights, absolved all his subjects, especially former civil officials, from their oath of allegiance.

### Poor King George.

*Berlin (Oct. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Before changing her residence at Hanover for the chateau of Hildesheim, Queen MARY, the spouse of the dethronged GEORGE, received a deputation from the town, who came to console with the royal sufferer. On this occasion the Queen accounted for her husband's persistent opposition to Prussia by telling the astonished citizens that the King had often had revelations from on high granted to him in the watches of the night. It was after one such divine command that he resolved to hold out to the last, even at the risk of a war. The religious enthusiasm of the Queen seems to be equally intense with that of the King, who had no hesitation in asserting with his own royal lips, some time ago, that the same hour in which he ascended the throne the spirit of God had descended upon him, and fitted him to rule in its stead. "In the primary sense of creation," he added, "the existence and regal might of the GUELPHS was already determined upon. Their sway, therefore, would last till the end of all time, to the honor of God and the well-being of their subjects."

### The Annexation of the Smaller States.

On the 8th inst. the Royal Patents taking formal possession of Frankfort, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau were promulgated in those places. They are drawn up in almost identical terms with that promulgated at Hanover. At Frankfort, after the reading of the royal patent, in the Imperial Hall, in the presence of the officers of the garrison, the members of the Senate and the municipal authorities, Herr VON PATOW, the Prussian Civil Commissioner, requested the authorities to continue in the exercise of their functions until the introduction of the Prussian Constitution. Herr VON PATOW then made a long speech, in which he did justice to the grounds which existed for the pain felt by the citizens at the loss of their independence, but contrasted with that loss the advantages which they would derive from their new and powerful fatherland in matters concerning the constitution of the army, the administration of justice, and the general movement of the town. The Prussian flag was hoisted amid cheers for the King, a military salute, and the playing of the Prussian national anthem. Large crowds assembled on the Romerberg, but the inhabitants remained quiet.

At the ceremony at Cassel all the members of the Estates were present and great enthusiasm prevailed. The members of the choral guild of Cassel formed in procession, with their banners flying, and sang a festive hymn, specially composed for the occasion. Before reading the royal patent, the Prussian Commissioner MOLLER delivered a speech, in which he said: "The thousands assembled here to-day are a proof that the people of Hesse-Cassel know how to appreciate the immense importance which the event of to-day possesses for the welfare of the country. All will one day bless the change which is now being effected.

### A Protest from Frankfort.

It is stated that the Senate of Frankfort had remitted to the Prussian Civil Commissioners, a document protesting against the incorporation of Frankfort with Prussia, and reserving the rights of the citizens as based upon the independence of the city.

### Austria and Prussia—Rumors of Disagreements.

*Berlin (Oct. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Should M. DE BEUST be appointed Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is not impossible that Baron WERTHER, the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, who recently returned to his post, will be recalled forthwith. Baron BEUST, so long Saxon Minister, is the most inveterate of all the avowed enemies of this Government and the unifying policy it endeavors to carry out. As a statesman of considerable talent and energy he would be a more dangerous opponent than any Austria has mustered against Prussia for years past.

*From the Independance Belge, Oct. 6.*

The rumor that the Ex-Prime Minister of the King of Saxony, Baron DE BEUST, was about to be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria is not new, but it has now gained a certain degree of confirmation. The appointment would be an excessively disagreeable demonstration toward Prussia, and perhaps Count DE BISMARCK meant to allude to it at the close of the session, when he said in the Chamber that "the spirit of conciliation has not yet made its way into the imperial residence of Vienna."

### Holland and Prussia.

*Berlin (Oct. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.*

The Dutch Government objects to the continuance of a Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxembourg. But their argument, that the German Confederacy having ceased to be, Prussia has no right to keep her troops in what no longer is a Federal fortress, is met by this Government retorting that the city and citadel of Luxembourg have been surrendered to it under the Vienna treaties of peace previous to and independent of the completion of the German Federal act. Holland has now applied to France for support, but failed to elicit any assistance, the question being too serious to be made the subject of a simple remonstrance, or, indeed, to be treated at all without a menace of war. Taking advantage of the very danger involved in the matter, and the unwillingness of France to face it just yet. Prussia on her part actually demands that the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, whose name has been entirely omitted in her former projects, shall enter the North German Confederacy.

## AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

### The Transfer of Venetia.

The treaty of peace ratified by Italy was sent to Vienna on the 7th of October. The fortresses of Venetia were to be handed over forthwith to the French General LEBOUF, who would transfer each to its municipality as he received it. It was not probable that the French flag would be hoisted at all.

The Italian troops were expected to enter Venice on the 15th of October and the Plebiscite would probably take place on the 21st.

### A New Naval Station for Austria.

The military correspondent of the *London Times* in Venetia says that Italy was pricking up her ears at the rumor of Austria's intention to establish a new naval station near the South of Dalmatia. It is a good measure in a strategical point of view.

### The Treaty of Peace.

The semi-official Vienna journal regards the conclusion of peace with Italy as a most joyful event, and urges a policy of friendship upon the two nations for the future.

The Emperor of Austria had renounced the title of King of Lombardy and Venetia.

## POLAND.

A dispatch dated Oct. 8, from Thorn, says: "Advices received here to-day from Chelud, of the 4th inst., state that during the previous night Bishop KALINSKI, of the Greek United Church, and most of his clergy, were arrested and conveyed out of town by the Russian authorities.

## SPAIN.

It is said at Paris that the English and French Governments have resolved to interfere in the dispute between the South American Republics and Spain.

According to correspondence from Spain the state of things in that country continues as bad as it can be. One writer says: "Without accusation or trial of any kind persons are daily arrested in numbers, associated with assassins and other malefactors, and dispatched to the pestilential Island of Fernando Po. A few months ago a razzia of 185 persons, belonging chiefly to the best classes, was made on Barcelona. They were to be sent to Fernando Po. The Government fears to send them to the more valuable and healthy colonies, the number of malcontents and political exiles being already so great there."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says there will be no peace, or prosperity in Spain until the present dynasty be expelled.

## THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

A dispatch dated Athens, Oct. 4, says: "The following telegram has been received here from Candia:

"The attack of the combined Turkish and Egyptian troops, under MUSTAPHA PACHA, has completely failed, and the Candians have maintained themselves in all their positions.

The Candians have gained a great victory in the Province of Rethymnos. Hitherto they have been successful at all points.

The Turks continue their barbarities in the Province of Heracles, (Herculaneum.) They have put to the sword about 300 women, children, and old men."

A telegram from Constantinople of Oct. 26 says: "Advices received here from Candia state that a decisive battle is expected. The commander of the Egyptian troops in the island has been recalled.

The French iron-clad squadron has arrived in Candian waters.

Three thousand Turkish troops from Varna have been dispatched to Thessaly."

## RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg telegram of the 7th inst. says: "Thirty-four persons, compromised by the disclosures at the trial of KARAKOSOFF, have been found guilty of high treason by the Supreme Court. ISCHUTIN, who was convicted of being the founder of the Society of Communists in Russia, and of having incited KARAKOSOFF to attempt the life of the Czar, has been condemned to death, and fifteen others have been sentenced to exile in Siberia.

## GEORGIA.

### Parties Arrested for the Murder of a Freedman—Settlement of the Troubles in Henry County—The Citizens Pledge Themselves to Protect the Freedmen.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 21.

At a preliminary examination before the Judge of the County Court three of the parties arrested for the murder of the freedman in Columbia County were discharged, and one, JOHN PERRIN, was committed to await trial upon the charge of murder at the next term of the Superior Court.

The conflict in Henry County between the civil and military authorities has been adjusted. Gen. TILLSON ordered the prisoners in Fort Pulaski, charged with offences against freedmen, to be delivered up to the civil courts, the people pledging themselves to protect the freedmen in their rights.

A notice from the Executive Department of the State states that all bonds and coupons of Georgia now due and not issued in aid of the late war, can be funded in mortgage bonds of the State bearing 7 per cent. interest from July 1; and all coupons payable in New-York or London can be funded in above bonds at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

# SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS

## Progress of the War Between Brazil and Paraguay.

## Hard Fighting at the Intrenchments Near Curupaity.

## A Brazilian Iron-clad Destroyed by a Torpedo.

## The Brazilians Capture the Place but Lose 1,300 Men.

## Speech of the Emperor at the Close of Parliament.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship *South America* from Rio Janeiro, we have later correspondence and papers from Brazil and Paraguay—from Rio to Sept. 24 and from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 12. We are under obligations to Purser R. J. BAILY for prompt delivery of our documents.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

### Loss of a Brazilian Iron-clad—Capture of a Paraguayan Battery—Adjournment of the Brazilian Parliament—The Emperor's Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1866.

A move in the right direction has at last been made, and, though inflicting a severe loss on Brazil, it may be counted as an advantage gained over the enemy.

The outermost line of intrenchments around Curupaity, and about two-thirds of a league distant from that fort, was taken by the Brazilians on the afternoon of the 2d inst. The forces were commanded by PORTO ALEGRE, and consisted entirely of Rio Grande volunteers and National Guards; in this, their first engagement, they behaved exceedingly well, and after a sanguinary struggle and tenacious resistance by the Paraguayans, they captured the place and nine pieces of artillery that the enemy in their flight were compelled to leave behind.

By many accounts from the seat of war, this little achievement is put down as a most brilliant victory; by others, more as a disaster than as an advantage, on account of the numbers lost, which are reckoned at 1,300 killed and wounded, beside the destruction of one iron-clad by a torpedo, and the disabling of a gunboat and three vessels of the fleet.

After the news received by the French mail on the 20th, no other steamer has arrived. Correspondents writing from Corrientes state that the army is strengthening the position gained, called Curuzu, and preparing for an advance again on the 12th or 15th inst. The fleet also will remain at anchor till the army moves forward, for it is clear that the vessels alone can do but little without the coöperation of the land forces. All their fire against the masked battery of Curuzu amounted to nothing, as the troops did not find a single piece of artillery disabled.

President LOPEZ' army is again reported to be only 20,000 strong. Be it true or not, he certainly moves his men to the necessary points always in time, and defends himself most bravely. If he can hold out with the same tenacity six months longer, it is conjectured in high quarters here that the war will come to an end through sheer exhaustion of the allies.

Everybody feels despondent, and the desire for peace is daily becoming more general. Recruiting goes on, however, on a very small scale—not more than 300 troops, on an average, leaving here monthly for the River Platte.

Two more iron-clads have arrived from Europe; they are being fitted up for their voyage South. It was said at first that they were going North, to the Amazon River, to guard against any incursion made by the Peruvians. The late protest made against the war by the Republics of the Pacific originated this rumor, but without any great probability of its being realized.

The weather is now entirely changed, the hot season just commencing, and business is, consequently, more active, with the prospect of a most abundant crop.

CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

On the 16th inst., His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by the Imperial family, closed the Brazilian Parliament with the following speech:

"August and most worthy representatives of the nation: In the course of the present session of the Assembly no event has changed the pacific relations of the Empire with foreign Powers.

The United States of North America have given to Brazil the most complete satisfaction for the violent capture in the port of Bahia of the privateer *Florida* by the war steamer *Wassuchetts.*

The war to which the President of Paraguay provoked us still continuing, the Government is employing with effort the means necessary to vindicate the national honor, aided therein ever by the patriotism of all Brazilians.

The army, the navy, the national guard and the volunteers have signalized their valor and discipline by new and brilliant feats which recommend them yet more to the acknowledgment of the nation.

The measures conceded by you to the Government for the prosecution of so noble an endeavor, as also for the succor of the families of the braves who have perished in the war, and of those who have become disabled in this service, are one more testimony of your zeal for the honor of Brazil.

The measures you have taken for the improvement of the circulating medium were an important service rendered to the country.

The hopes of a good harvest in the generality of the products of our industry fortunately are being realized.

The public tranquillity has been disturbed in no part of the Empire, which is due to the disposition and growing civilization of the people.

Thanks to Divine Providence the state of the public health is satisfactory.

I hope that, when returning to the provinces of your residence, you will not cease to efficaciously contribute that the Brazilian forces may never diminish but rather always augment before the enemy, proving thus how much the lawfulness of the cause they defend is influencing the minds of our fellow-citizens, and that the harmony among them, resulting from the scrupulous observance of the Constitution and the laws, is every day realizing the hopes of our country; above all in the manifestation of the national vote, whose sincerity is indispensable to the regular march of our institutions.

The session is closed."

### Newspaper Accounts of the Loss of the Iron-Clad and Capture of Curuzu.

*From the Buenos Ayres Standard, Sept. 12.*

On Saturday, Sept. 1, the Brazilian fleet, carrying Baron PORTE ALEGRE's army was ascending the Paraguay River, bent on attacking Curupaity, when about a league below that fortress, a masked battery opened a terrific fire on the foremost vessels. The *Nacional's* correspondent says that this battery called Curuzu, was wholly unknown to the Allies, but it seems some Paraguayan deserters had given notice regarding it a few days before. The accounts of the attack are confused, but we glean as follows: At 11 A. M. six Brazilian iron-clads formed in line to silence the battery, and the guns of Curuzu replied with such vigor and precision that two shells entered a port hole of the iron-clad *Rio Janeiro*, killing or wounding ten seamen and an officer. The fight seems to have lasted all day with equal obstinacy on both sides, but we do not learn that the Allied land forces made any movement.

On Sunday morning the combat was renewed. The enemy's battery had 7 (some say 11) guns, including some 68-pounders. At 10:30 A. M. they sent off a torpedo which burst harmlessly, but at 2 P. M. they tried another, which unfortunately struck the *Rio Janeiro* and instantly blew her up. There were over three hundred men on board, of whom eighty, by one version, and others say only six, were saved. OCTAVIANO and TAMANDARE witnessed the sad spectacle of the loss of their best iron-clad, but did not therefore desist. The gunboat *Ibahy* was also struck by a 32-pound shot in her boiler, killing or wounding four men. The bombardment was hot and heavy, and Gen. MITRE dispatched some cavalry to make a diversion by land, while Baron PORT ALEGRE succeeded in throwing his forces into the battery and remaining at night master of the position and of 7 guns. He reports a loss of 1,000 men, or about one-sixth of his command; the *Cosmos*, *Eponina* and *Brazil* brought 700 wounded to Corrientes, besides more in the *Marcelo Diaz.* On Sunday night, about midnight, an alarm was given in the Allied camp, owing to an encounter with some of the enemy's scouts close to the Allied trenches, but it resulted in nothing except getting all the troops under arms.

Latest dates from the scene of action are to 6:30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 4th. One correspondent tells us that PORT ALEGRE remained at the conquered battery of Curuzu on Monday, 3d inst.; another says that he proceeded up along with the fleet to Curupaity, opening a terrific fire on this fort, which lasted all day with great animation on both sides, while the land forces of Gen. MITRE prepared a grand attack by Tuesday morning. PORT ALEGRE was confident of taking Curupaity. The most unexampled cannonade was heard in Corrientes on Tuesday, and people speak highly of the conduct of OCTAVIANO and TAMANDERE. We have at present no further details and can only add that the loss of the *Rio Janeiro* will probably be much felt in the Brazilian capital; she was formerly the *Minerva*, built in England at a cost of £150,000, and was the best vessel the Brazilians possessed.

### Still Another Account—The Storming of Curupaity Said to be a Fiction.

The correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Corrientes, Sept. 7, says:

"Long before we came in sight of the capital, the booming of heavy guns was heard from the north. It began on the 2d and continued the three following days. While the Brazilians were making an onward movement to assail Curupaity by sea and land, an unforeseen obstacle presented itself in the shape of a new Paraguayan battery, yclept Curuzu, half a league below Curupaity. The first news the Brazilians had of anything of the kind was a battery of 13 guns, 4 of which were heavy ones, opening a murderous fire upon their advancing columns. To dispossess the enemy of this position was a bloody affair. It was done after a long and obstinate resistance. Seven hundred Paraguayans were killed; nothing is said of their wounded or prisoners. The Brazilians allow a loss of 300 killed and 600 wounded; they were subsequently brought here. A new battery (till now its name was unknown) has been stumbled upon; it is not far from Curuzu, on the road to Curupaity; as yet it has not been interfered with. What you see in the local papers about the storming of Curupaity has not a word of truth in it. The iron-clad *Rio Janeiro* was blown up, as also a bomb-vessel. We do not tell you what became of their crews, for there are different versions. At noon, as the *Guarani* was unmooring, cannonading was heard at the north; it proceeded probably from an attack upon the unknown fortification. What is said of a flank attack upon Curupaity to be made by the allied army, is great nonsense. Any one conversant with the locality knows such an enterprise to be impossible. During the week's firing there was no move made at any time by the army."

### Further War News.

The same paper has the following items from the Brazilian headquarters:

"Gen. FLORES insisted on giving up the campaign in spite of the renewal of operations, and a steamer is waiting at Itapiru to bring him down with the relics of his army. Suicides are becoming frequent. Capt. PEREYRA, of the Ninth Battalion, has imitated Major PANELO, blowing his brains out. The Argentine officers convalescent at Corrientes received immediate orders to return to headquarters. Major ROCHA retires from the service to Buenos Ayres. Gen. PANNERO, although sick, is again at his post.

It is said seven hundred Paraguayan corpses have been interred at Curuzu. It is not clear whether the Brazilians remained in the place or left it to go higher up. The *Tribuna* hints that Gen. MITRE has greatly modified the plan of operations, and even that hostilities will be temporarily suspended after the retirement of Gen. FLORES, but says the catastrophe before Curuzu will in no case lead to the abandonment of the campaign by the Brazilian fleet.

The hard fighting was on the 2d and 3d; from the 4th to the 7th the belligerents rested on their arms and we have no account of fresh hostilities. On the 5th, Gen. MITRE and Sor. OCTAVIANO held a conference on board the fleet. On the 7th there was cannon firing, but it was a harmless salute of the Imperial fleet on the anniversary of Brazilian Independence. The iron-clads *Tamandare* and *Bahia* got much injured. The *Nacion* correspondent says: The iron clad *Bahia* seemed to have suffered smallpox; her funnel, bulwarks, turrets, &c., being cut up, and her iron plates, 22-inches thick, were twisted like sheets of tin; she was hulled 28 times, and lost chains, davits, jib, anchor, &c., her deck being completely destroyed; to make a few hurried repairs, 27 men were at work two days and two nights.

Gen. FLORES made excursions on the flanks, but found the enemy too strong everywhere. MATTOS says operations will not be resumed before the 15th, as something is now found wanting. Another council of war was held on the 7th on board the *Apa.*

### General News—The Steamer Oriental Wrecked in Buenos Ayres Harbor—New Railroads—Prospects of the Wool Crop.

Buenos Ayres was thrown into consternation by the announcement that the magnificent steamer *Oriental* had met with a disaster on Tuesday evening in leaving our inner roads, and was so much injured that she narrowly escaped being a total wreck. We have learned the following full details from a gentleman who was on board:

"I went aboard about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening and was much struck with the luxury and magnificence of this splendid vessel. We had about twenty first-class passengers, including some ladies, and weighed anchor at 5:30, slowly proceeding through the canal that leads to the outer roads. The stewards were getting ready dinner, Capt. SAVORY was on deck, and the pilot was steering at a careful distance from a buoy which marked a sunken anchor, when there was a sudden crash, for we had run on another sunken anchor while giving a wide berth of several fathoms to the first. The water rushed in precipitately, and instantly extinguished our fires, for two planks, fourteen feet long, had been torn out. It was fortunate that in this emergency the vessel did not go afire, as often occurs. The Captain, officers and crew displayed the greatest coolness and promptitude, and were aided by Capt. KING in taking immediate measures. The United States double-ender *Shamokin* at once came to the rescue, sending us a boat's crew; an experienced diver of Capt. KING's was let down from the ship's side with a sail to stop the aperture through which the water poured in fast, the *Oriental* being already aground. The *Oriental* lies in 7 feet of water, abreast of the Gas-house, and in high water will have some 12 feet, when it is hoped to get her off with the aid of barrels, &c. Hardly two months have elapsed since this beautiful floating-place came out for the Montevidean route, and we gave a full account of the pleasure-trip she made in our port. She was built in Boston, last year, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand hard dollars.

[We learn from Purser BAILY that at last advices the *Oriental* was still fast aground.—ED. TIMES.]

RAILROAD PROGRESS.

The Central Argentine Railway is now opened to public traffic to the thriving town of Frayle Muerto, which is half way between Rosario and Cordova. Every mail which arrives from the interior brings us the happy news that new settlers have purchased lands, new flocks of sheep are driven up, and there is a general stir in Santa Fé and Cordova lands all along the line of railway. Gov. ORONO, the ruler of Santa Fé, is untiring in his exertions to introduce emigration, reduce the price of public lands, and people the hitherto desert pampas in his Province; his efforts are attended with marked success, and from the great inquiry that at present exists for Santa Fé lands we feel persuaded that after next shearing several sheep-farmers will migrate from the dear and overstocked camps of Buenos Ayres to the open prairies of Santa Fé and Cordova.

Yesterday the Governor of Buenos Ayres formally inaugurated the Western Railway to Chivilcoy, a thriving town distant about thirty-three leagues west of Buenos Ayres, and the great grain growing district of this country.

The Southern Railway is doing a good, remunerative business, although at the present season the traffic is rather limited. At the wool season, however, this road will do probably the greatest business of any railway in Buenos Ayres, as it passes through the richest wool-growing districts in the Province.

THE WOOL CROP.

Shearing season is now fast approaching; the farmers are already preparing their flocks. The Winter has been so extremely wet that the wool this year will have very little grease in it, and as the farmers now are most particular in the tying of the fleeces, the exclusion of belly wool, and all dirt, &c., we feel assured that the clip, in quality, will be superior to that of last year. As to the total amount of the clip it is at present very difficult to say. Owing to the great inclemency of the Winter in many parts the flocks have a very slight increase, still in the northern districts most of the estancias average 25 per cent. increase, and, as near as we can calculate, we estimate the clip of 1866 at say four millions of arrobes of wool, worth, on average, say 300,000,000 of paper dollars, or equal to 12,000,000 patacons. This estimate must be regarded, however, as rather under than over the probable result.

## NEW-ORLEANS.

### Arrivals—Burning of a Carriage Repository.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Arrived, steamer *George Cromwell* and ship *Caravan*, from New-York.

The fire announced to-night destroyed the carriage repository of A. ANNAN. Loss not ascertained, but it is presumed it will not exceed $30,000.

### Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 20.

FLOUR active; sales, 3,000 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13 25 for Red Winter, $14 25 for White and $11 50@$12 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT in better demand; sales 4,000 bushels ordinary White Canadian at $2 90; 6,000 bushels choice White Canadian at $3; 37,000 bushels Canada Spring at $2 47½; 14,000 bushels Milwaukee at $2 15 and 15,000 bushels Milwaukee at $2 16. CORN firm but quiet. BARLEY firm; sales 26,000 bushels Canada at $1 21@$1 23. RYE scarce; sales 5,000 bushels State, to arrive, at $1 21, and 12,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at $1 20. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; to New-York—Flour 50c., Wheat and Peas 13c., Corn and Barley 10c., Rye 12c.; to Albany—Wheat 11c., Corn and Barley 9c., Rye 10c. LAKE IMPORTS—100,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—1,751 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 bushels Rye, 6,900 bushels Peas.

# SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

## A COLONY OF JEWS IN THE HEART OF CHINA.

### Early Inquiries—Mohammedans in Kai-fung—Destruction of the Synagogue—Distressed Condition of the People—Decay and Threatened Extinction.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PEKING, China, June, 1866.

The City of Kai-fung-fee, the capital of Ho-nan, is famous as an ancient capital of the Empire, and the scene of stirring events in the history of China. To the Christian world, however, it possesses a deeper interest as the residence of a Jewish colony.

They were discovered by the celebrated Father RICCI; and early in the seventeenth century, full inquiries concerning their usages and manuscripts were made by Jesuit missionaries, who resided in that city. In 1850 a deputation of native Christians was sent among them by the Bishop of Victoria and the late Dr. MEDHURST. Two of the Jews were induced to go to Shanghai, and some of their Hebrew MSS. obtained; but up to the date of my journey, for more than a century and a half, they had not, so far as we are informed, been visited by any European. It became, therefore, a matter of interest to ascertain their present condition; and, as I remarked in my last letter, this was the chief consideration that induced me to make Kai-fung-fee a point in the course of my inland travels. What others may have published I shall not repeat, but concisely as possible lay before you a review of my own observations.

Arriving in this city on the 17th of February, I inquired for the Jewish Synagogue, but getting no satisfactory answer, I went for information to a Mohammedan mosque, of which there are no fewer than six. I was well received by the *Mufti*; and the advent of a stranger from the West who was believed to be a worshipper of the "true Lord," soon attracted a large concourse of the faithful. At the request of the *Mufti*, holding a New Testament in my hand, I addressed them in relation to the contents of the Holy Book of Jesus, whose name he pronounced with great respect as that of the most illustrious of their prophets, Mahomet of course excepted.

The Jews he denounced as *Kafirs*, and evinced no very poignant sorrow when he informed me that their synagogue had come to desolation. "It was," he assured me, "utterly demolished, and the people who had worshipped there scattered abroad." "Then," said I, "I will go and see the spot on which it stood;" and directing the bearers of my sedan to proceed to the place indicated by the *Mufti*, I passed through streets crowded with curious spectators until I came to an open square, in the centre of which there stood a solitary stone. On one side was an inscription commemorating the erection of the synagogue in the reign of the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1163; and referring the first arrival of the Jews in China to the dynasty of Hon, B. C. 200—A. D. 200.

On the other side was a record of its rebuilding in the dynasty of Ming, about 300 years ago, but in addition to these inscriptions it bore an unwritten record of decay and ruin; it was inscribed with *Ichabod*, "The glory is departed."

Standing on the pedestal, and resting my right hand on the head of that stone which was to be a silent witness of the truths I was about to utter, I explained to the congregated multitude my reasons for "taking pleasure in the stones of Israel, and favoring the dust thereof." I then inquired if there were any of the Jews among my hearers. "I am one," responded a young man, whose face corroborated his assertion, and then another and another stepped forward, until I saw before me representatives of six of the seven families into which the colony is now divided.

There, on this melancholy spot, where the very foundations of the synagogue had been torn from the ground, and there no longer remained one stone upon another, they confessed to me with shame and grief that their "holy and beautiful house" had been demolished by their own hands. It had long been in a ruinous condition—they had no money to repair the breaches of the sanctuary. They had lost all knowledge of the sacred tongue, the traditions of the fathers were no longer handed down, and their ritual worship had ceased to be observed. In this state of things they had yielded to the pressure of necessity and disposed of the timbers and stones of that venerable edifice to obtain relief for their bodily wants.

In the evening some of them came to my lodgings, bringing for my inspection a roll of the law; and the next day, the Christian Sabbath, they repeated their visit, listening attentively to all I had to say concerning the relations of the Law of Moses to the Gospel of Christ. They were very ignorant, but answered, as far as they were able, my inquiries in regard to their past history and present state. Two of them appeared in official costume, one wearing a gilt and the other a crystal ball on the top of his cap; but far from sustaining the general character of their people for thrift, they number among them none that are rich, and few who are not pinched by poverty. Some, indeed, true to their hereditary instincts, are employed in a small way in banking establishments, (the first man I saw was a money-changer,) others keep fruit-stores and cake-shops, drive a business in old clothes, or pursue various handicrafts, while a few find employment in military service.

The prevalence of rebellion in the Central Provinces for the last thirteen years has told sadly on the prosperity of Kai-fung-fee; and the Jews have not unlikely, owing to the nature of their occupations, been the greatest sufferers. Their number, they estimate, though not very exactly, at from two to four hundred. They are unable to trace their tribal pedigree, keep no register, and never, on any occasion, assemble together as one congregation.

Until recently they had a common centre in this venerated synagogue, though their liturgical service had long been discontinued. Now, however, the congregation seems to be following the fate of their building. No bond of union remains, and they are in danger of being speedily absorbed by Mohammedanism or heathenism. One of them, to my knowledge, has become a priest of Buddha, taking, not very consistently, for his sacerdotal name, the characters *Pen tan*, which signify "One who is rooted and grounded in the Truth." The large tablet that once adorned the entrance of the synagogue, bearing on it the name of Israel, has been appropriated by a Mahammedan mosque, and some efforts have been made to draw the people over to the faith of Mahomet, from which their practices differ so little that their heathen neighbors have never been able to distinguish them from Moslems.

One of my visitors was a son of the last of their rabbis, who, some thirty or fifty years ago, died in the province of Kansuh. With him perished the knowledge of the sacred tongue; and though they still preserve several copies of the Jewish scriptures, there is not a man among them who can read a word of Hebrew. Not long ago it was seriously proposed to expose their parchments to public view in the market-place, in hopes they might attract the attention of some wandering Jew, who would be able to restore to them the language of their fathers. Since the cessation of their ritual worship their children all grow up without the seal of the covenant. The young generation are uncircumcised, and, as might be expected, they no longer take pains to keep their blood pure from intermixture with Gentiles. One of them confessed to me that his wife was a heathen. They remember the names of the Feast of Tabernacles, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and a few other ceremonial rites which were practiced by a former generation, but all such usages are now neglected, and the next half century is not unlikely to put a period to their existence as a distinct people.

In the margin of the Poyang Lake stands a lofty rock, so peculiar and so solitary that it is known by the name of the Little Orphan. Its kindred rocks are all on the other side of the lake, whence it seems to have been torn away by some violent convulsion and planted immovably in the bosom of the waters. Such, to me, appeared that fragment of the Israelitish nation. A rock rent from the sides of Mount Zion by some great national catastrophe and projected into this central plain of China, it stands there an "orphan" colony, sublime in its antiquity and solitude. But it is now on the verge of being swallowed up by the surrounding flood, and the spectacle is a mournful one. The Jews themselves are deeply conscious of their sad situation, and the shadow of an inevitable destiny seems to be resting upon them.

Poor, unhappy people! As they inquired about the destruction of the Holy City, and the dispersion of the tribes, and referred to their own decaying condition, what could I do to comfort them but point to Him who is the consolation of Israel? True, I told them, the city of their fathers was broken down, and their people scattered and peeled, but the straw was not trodden under foot until it had yielded precious seed for disseminating in other fields. The dykes had not been broken down until the time had come for pouring their fertilizing waters over the face of the earth. Christian civilization, with all its grand results, had sprung from a Jewish root, and the promise to Abraham been already fulfilled, that "in his seed all the nations of the earth should be blessed."

W. A. P. M.

## NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. A manual. By ALEXANDER BAIN, M. A., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

A GRAMMATICAL ANALYSER; OR THE DERIVATION AND DEFINITION OF WORDS, WITH THEIR GRAMMATICAL CLASSIFICATION. For the use of Schools and Academies. By W. J. TENNY, New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

These books are valuable additions to the educational series of the Messrs. APPLETON. Prof. BAIN's manual aims to embody all the rules and principles that seem capable of affording aid or direction in the art of composition, and as the author himself says, the work is more nearly allied to *Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric*, *Blair's Lectures* and *Whateley's Rhetoric* than to the majority of recent works on English composition. He divides his subject into two parts. First he takes up what pertains to composition in general, discussing under this division the figures of speech, the leading qualities of style, the structure of the sentence and the paragraph; and in the second part the kinds of composition are treated upon. The work is exhaustive and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is prepared. The *Grammatical Analyser* is one of those aids to acquiring the rudiments of the language and to getting an insight into its fundamental principles which all juvenile scholars are sure to regard with peculiar aversion, and the more thorough the work is the heartier will be their dislike.

THE ART OF AMUSING. By FRANK BELLEW. With nearly 150 illustrations by the author. New-York: CARLETON.

The substance of this volume was originally published in the *Northern Magazine*, a periodical which enjoyed only a limited circulation and a brief existence. These papers alone, however, should have secured it a host of readers and a longer lease on life, for, as they are gathered together in book form, they make precisely the manual which all juveniles will seek after most eagerly, as an invaluable aid in devising amusements whereby to while away the long Winter evenings now rapidly approaching. The tricks described are not confined to legerdemain, and very many of them have the merit of novelty. Wherever there is any chance that the verbal explanation of the way in which they are performed may be obscure, woodcuts are given which make everything perfectly plain.

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PROPHECY. By Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL. New-York: JOHN F. TROW & CO.

However profitless the multitude may regard attempts to pierce the prophetic mysteries of the Bible it is undeniable that studies of this kind possess a strange fascination for very many. Few have entered into the work with greater zeal than Mr. SHIMEALL, and this his latest production, like all that have preceeded it, displays a wonderfully intimate acquaintance with the scriptures. Whether all his deductions are correct not even the future can fully decide. He endeavors to demonstrate that NAPOLEON III. is symbolyzed by the scarlet-colored beast of Rev. xvii. 1-6, in union with the Papacy; that he is the Eighth Apocalyptico—symbolic head of the Universal Latin Empire," and after sketching the "prophetico-historic exploits of the Apocalyptic eighth head and his anti-Christian or magogean Confederacy" he depicts their final doom.

CHARACTER AND CHARACTERISTIC MEN. By EDWIN P. WHIPPLE. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Mr. WHIPPLE's ability as an essayist was long since recognized and fully acknowledged, and his numerous admirers will extend a cordial welcome to this collection of papers, most of which have appeared in the magazines, or been repeated as lectures during the last two or three years. There are twelve papers in all in this volume, and among the characteristic men subjected to analysis are THACKERAY, HAWTHORNE, STARR KING, AGASSIZ, EDWARD EVERETT, &c., &c. Mr. WHIPPLE gives his estimate of these men, as well as of the others about whom he writes, with careful discrimination as well as with keen critical ability; whether always justly or not, every reader will probably decide for himself.

THE TRUE CHURCH. By THEODORE TILTON. Illustrated from designs by GRANVILLE PERKINS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

If paper of handsome texture, clear typography, artistic skill in illustration and tasteful binding can be so combined as to make an acceptable gift book, this will be one of the most popular of the approaching holiday season. The lithographic illustrations, which are printed in colors, are executed with remarkable skill, and the designs by Mr. PERKINS do full justice to Mr. TILTON's poem, which is elevated in tone, unaffected in style and quite skillful in versification.

# OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

### Character of Our City Rulers—How They Rob and Plunder the People.

### An Interesting Exposition of the Frauds and Corruptions of the City Government.

*From the North American Review.*

[Continued from the TIMES of Oct. 20.]

Our lessening space warns us to forbear, though we have scarcely made an impression upon the mass of facts before us. We cannot dwell upon the favoritism practiced toward the real constituents of the spoilers—the liquor-dealers—who actually paid a less sum per annum for licences, and contributed a smaller amount to the Inebriate Asylum, than the liquor-dealers of Albany. We must pass by such enormous frauds as that known by the name of the Gansevoort swindle, in the course of which a tract of land was bought from the City at half its value, kept in costly litigation for several years, then bought back by the City for twice its value, and all the taxes remitted for the intervening period. Nor can we give details of the manner in which mean men steal from the price of school children's copy-books and slate-pencils, nor open up the enormous and complicated cheat which is covered by the word "stationery." How the hard-earned claims of poor laborers are "shaved," under pretence that there is no money to pay them in the treasury; by what means a clerk of a market enjoys an income as large as the President of the United States; how the funerals of eminent men, the celebration of national festivals, and the return of scarred veterans from the seat of war have been made the occasion, first, of drunken revelry, and afterwards of wholesale plunder; how the delicate wines provided for the sick in the public institutions are poured down the filthy gullets of many whose natural drink is distilled molasses; how the most valuable ferry leases, wharf privileges, and railroad charters are given away or sold for a tenth of their value to "dummies," who represent the very men who grant them; how many men hold two or more offices at once, and fifty other scandals into which we have looked, we must pass by with this brief indication of their nature. It would be amusing to show the process by which (until honest CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN stopped it last Spring) the City was made to pay $87 every time the Corporation granted permission to an old woman to keep a peanut-stand on a corner, for which she paid $1. As a portion of the "proceedings" of the two Boards, the "resolution" had to be published in seventeen newspapers, and paid for in each, which cost the sum just mentioned. The same worthy gentleman has proved, by personal inquiry, that every rocket or firework discharged on the Fourth of July by order of the Corporation costs the City exactly twice as much as a private citizen pays for the same articles.

The result of all this plunder is, that in thirty-six years the rate of taxation in the City and County of New-York has increased from $2 50 to $40 per inhabitant! In 1830 the City was governed for half a million dollars. In 1865, the entire government of the island, including assessments on private property for public improvements, cost more than forty millions of dollars. In 1830, the poplation of the City was a little more than 200,000. It is now about 1,000,000. Thus, while the population of the county is five times greater than it was in 1830, the cost of governing is sixteen times greater. And yet such is the value of the productive property owned by the City,—so numerous are the sources of revenue from that property,—that able men of business are of the deliberate opinion that a private Company could govern, clean, sprinkle, and teach the City by contract, taking as compensation only the fair revenue to be derived from its property. Take one item as an illustration: under the old excise system, the liquor licences yielded $12,000 per annum; under the new, they yield $1,250,000. Take another: the Corporation own more than twenty miles of wharves and water-front, the revenue from which does not keep the wharves in repair; under a proper system they would yield a million dollars above the cost of repairs.

We trust no reader of this periodical—not one needs to be reminded that the money stolen by the thieves into whose hands the City has fallen is the smallest item of the mighty sum of evil resulting from the system. A person, however, must intimately know New-York to realize what a welling fount of moral pollution it is. Those within the circle of corruption, and all with whom they continue to have dealings, lose at length all sense of honor and shame, all power to distinguish between right and wrong, and, finally, all knowledge that there is any difference between them. It is a most insidious thing. Many a good young man has been drawn into the system so insensibly that he has become an habitual stealer of the public money almost without knowing it. Others are conscious thieves, but not yet hardened beyond remorse. Some of these are, as it were, imprisoned in the system, and know not how to escape. A very large number are morally nonexistent, and have no thought or occupation except to devise and execute schemes of spoliation. And we do believe that *no* man who serves, sells to, or buys from the City, and no man who tries to serve, sell to, or buy from the city, does entirely escape contamination. What a tale we could tell of one notorious, but not naturally bad man, who, from a respectable though humble employment on the wharves, was lured into the low politics of his Ward, and drank himself into such favor that he obtained, at length, the means of buying the privilege to steal as head of one of the departments; and now, his place being abolished, and all his ill-gotten gains squandered in vice and ambitious schemes, slinks out of view, fatally diseased, and bereft of hope! But this part of our subject we leave to our readers' own reflection, and we rejoice to know that it will fare better there than it could in these pages; for, truly, the moral harm which this system is now doing in New-York, is something which baffles and eludes written language.

The question now occurs, how was it that a city containing so many public-spirited and honorable men fell into the control of a gang of thieves?

It has come all about in one generation. Within the memory of men still living, the affairs both of the City and the State of New-York were so well managed that other States and cities were glad to copy their methods of doing business. The time was when men, after a brilliant career in Congress, regarded it as promotion to be Mayor of the City; when a seat in the City Legislature was the coveted reward of a lifetime of honest dealing in private business; when a seat in the State Legislature was the usual first step to the highest places in the national Government; when the very Ward Committees were composed of eminent merchants and lawyers; and when even to serve as Secretary of a Ward Committee was a feather in the cap of a bank teller or head book-keeper in a great house of business. In other words, the time was when the City was governed by its natural chiefs—the men who had a divine right to govern it. Nay, more: it was once a distinction to be a voter, since none could vote who were not householders. None could vote who had not given their fellow-citizens some evidence of an ability to vote understandingly, and some indication of a disposition to vote correctly. The particular test selected we do not admire; and all we can say in favor of it is that, it was better than none. It did exclude the great mass of ignorance and vice; it did admit the great mass of intelligence and virtue; it did answer the purpose in a respectable degree.

This system was changed by the Constitutional Convention of 1821, which abolished the household restriction, and admitted to the polls all citizens, native and foreign, except convicted criminals and madmen. Among those who opposed this fatal change was MARTIN VAN BUREN; and all the dire consequences which he predicted have come upon the City. He said it would utterly corrupt the politics of New-York, by giving it over into the hands of ten thousand ignorant or vicious men, whose votes could not be overcome. It would "drive from the polls all sober-minded people," from mere despair of effecting any good by voting. It would take away one powerful motive to virtue by abolishing the distinction between voters and non-voters. To be a voter, said Mr. VAN BUREN is now "the proudest and most invaluable attribute of the freeman." It was one of the rewards of industry and self-control. A proud day it was to a young mechanic, when he left his new home and his newly married wife, walked, for the first time, to the polls to deposit his vote. It stamped him a respectable man. He was thenceforth a full-fledged citizen, one of the masters of the City, the rulers of which were his servants; and they knew it, and treated him accordingly. Mr. VAN BUREN's remonstrances were not heeded, and the old system was abolished.

The evil consequences did not immediately appear, because the habit of selecting respectable men for the public service survived the system which had created that habit. The reign of ANDREW JOHNSON, which debauched the National Government, developed rapidly all the tendencies to corrupt latent in the Government of the City. A lower grade of men were elected to office, and a grade still lower worked the machinery [illegible] cigars from the "tea-room;" [illegible] conceived to [illegible] ing parties at the expense of the City; others may sometimes have cribbed an odd half-ream of paper or a box of pens; and, doubtless, there was some jobbery, and much favoritism, as there is in all governments. Honesty, however, continued to be the rule in the public service. We mean, that, although the politics of the City were debased, and the men elected were always depreciating, there was no thought among them of using their places as conveniences for plundering their constituents. As late even as 1850 an Alderman or chief of a department would have actually lost standing with his fellows if suspected of taking a bribe or of having a concealed interest in a contract. Yes, even in 1850, but sixteen years ago, it was a disgrace to steal the people's money on any pretext. If any one had then foretold that the time was at hand when the only men in the City Government despised and snubbed by their equals would be the few who did *not* steal, no man could have believed the wild prediction.

About the year 1850, when it began to be perceived that omnibuses could no longer convey the morning and evening multitudes of people, and when street railroads in many avenues were projected, the Corporation conceived the fancy that they had the right to grant the privilege of laying rails in the streets to private companies. In fact, it was taken for granted on all hands that this was right; and it was in connection with those railroad grants that the corruption, on a great scale, began. It was then that the low, immature, ignorant, unprincipled, irresponsible, untaxed persons who formed the majority of the City legislature discovered that an Alderman could, by a judicious use of his opportunities, not merely get a good deal of money, but make his fortune, during a single term of service. "Rings" were then first formed; "agents" were then first employed—the mysterious go-betweens who have to be "seen" before anything can be done. The necessity for this machinery was soon perceived; for, at first, some sad mistake occurred, which threatened for a time to spoil the game. One company, for example, distributed $60,000 among the Aldermen, but were outbid, and the grant was given to another company. Naturally enough, they demanded their money back; but many of the poor creatures had already squandered their shares, and were totally unable to refund. One of the defrauded men, as it chanced, was a member of the Grand Jury, and he announced his determination to bring the matter before that body. Means were found to satisfy his claim; about one-half the whole sum was given up, and the rest was paid in promises that have never been fulfilled. New-Yorkers remember the ancient, familiar firm of KIPP & BROWN, formerly blazoned on the gorgeous sides of countless omnibuses. Mr. SOLOMON KIPP, the head of that firm, used to say that he personally expended fifty thousand dollars in "getting through" the two comparatively unimportant railroad grants in which he was interested. We have the affidavits of others before us, which justify the conclusion that, from this single source, the Corporation gained a round million in about ten years.

Thus the system of spoliation began. Thus was the cupidity of the politicians inflamed. From that time to this, the ordinary New-York politician has regarded public office in no other light than as a chance to steal without the risk of the penitentiary. It is not that the City Government, so far as controlled by politicians, sometimes steals. We do not make that charge. We say it does nothing but steal; for even the most useful or necessary public work is sanctioned by it only so far as it affords promise of gain to politicians.

At the present time, as we are informed by one whose opportunities for knowledge are unequalled, all the political concerns of the City are controlled by about seven men—heads of City departments and others. In most of the wards, a nomination to office by the party which is ludicrously styed Democratic insures an election by the people; and it is these seven men who work the machinery by which Democratic nominations are ground out. They are the power behind the ballot-box, greater than the ballot-box itself. Candidates for Congress, for the State Legislature, for the numerous Boards of City legislators, must pass the ordeal of their inspection, and pay their price, before their names can go upon the "slate;" and such is the absoluteness of their power over ignorant voters, that they have caused to be elected to Congress by Irish votes a man who, as editor of a "Know-Nothing" newspaper, had been employed seven years in villifying Irishmen and their religion. They have taken up a man who commanded one of the companies of artillery that marched from the field of Bull Run because their "time was up," and, while the whole civilized world was pointing at him the finger of scorn, elected him to one of the most lucrative offices in the United States. Of late years these lords of the town have had the deep cunning to give a few of their best appointments and several minor offices to Republicans, as part of their system of preventing investigation. This was a master stroke. Most of the publishers of newspapers were already bribed to silence by the Corporation advertising, and all the reporters were hired not to report anything disagreeable by the annual gift of $200. This letting in of a few Republicans to share the spoils completed the system of repressing inquiry. They have known, too, how to turn to account the feud between two Republican leaders, which, after distracting the politics of the State of New-York for many years, has transferred the battle-ground to Washington, and now threatens to snatch from the nation the fruits of its victors over rebellion, or at least to postpone its enjoyment of them.

Such are some of the consequences that have resulted from admitting to the polls unqualified and untaxed men, in a City which catches and retains the worst of the foreign emigration, and where there are seven foreign-born voters to every five native. In New-York, we actually see the state of things contemplated by DANIEL WEBSTER in his Pittsburgh speech, when he asked, "Who would be safe in any community where political power is in the hands of the many, and property in the hands of the few?" Such an unnatural state of things, he added, could nowhere long exist. Political power in the City of New-York is in the hands of seventy-seven foreign voters and fifty-two thousand native voters; while the great bulk of the property of the City is owned by about fifteen thousand persons. Political power in New-York simply means the power to steal with impunity the property of those fifteen thousand persons. This stealing does not take the form of open and indiscriminate spoliation, because it can be more conveniently done, and longer done, through the machinery of politics.

Having now stated as fully as our limits permit the condition of the Government of the City, it remains for us to do what little we can toward pointing out the remedy. In considering this part of our subject, modesty and hesitation would become the wisest and ablest of men. It is no time to dogmatize and declaim, when the dearest interests of civilization are to be rescued from imminent and deadly peril. Next year, we trust, there will be a Convention assembled to revise the Constitution of the State of New-York, and upon the action of that body we hang all our hope of speedy and radical reform. If any one, therefore, has so much as a single well-weighed suggestion to offer toward a practical plan, now is the time for him to offer it. On this great and most difficult problem every person in the State of New-York who is so happy as to have a thinking head upon his shoulders should now habitually meditate and converse.

Patchwork will not answer. That has been tried and found insufficient. While the ship is still on the ocean it is well to stop the leak with anything that will even slightly diminish the risk of death. But the thing now in order is to go into dock, and overhaul the hull from keel to taffrail, or perhaps to abandon the vessel and build a new one. It is so exceedingly important for us all to understand this, that we will pause here a moment to mention a few of the expedients for checking thievery which have signally failed. Nothing will ever stop it but some system, the natural working of which will put into office a controlling number of honest men.

The total failure of the contract system is a case in point. To check jobbery and favoritism, it was enacted several years ago that all work done for the City, and all commodities supplied to the City, greater in value than $600, should be the subject of contracts, to be awarded after due notice to the lower bidder. The contract system, so far from putting an obstacle in the way of corruption, has furnished facilities for it. We have the sworn testimony before us, that it is common for fictitious bids to be sent in, for genuine ones to be bought off, and for parties who are best prepared to do the work required to be kept in ignorance of the proposals. Large iron contracts, for example, have been awarded before any one of the great iron firms have been aware that such contracts were in the market; and they have been awarded to men who never melted a pound of iron, nor had any means whatever of doing the work. To a pork-butcher was assigned the contract for building a very costly bridge over a wide river; and the difficult work of grading an avenue, hilly and rocky, has been awarded to a politician ignorant of the most rudimental engineering. We have before us a successful bid for supplying the City offices with stationery, in which we find the bidder offering to supply "blue folio post" at one cent per ream; "magnum bonum pens," at one cent per gross; "lead pencils," at one cent per dozen; "English sealing-wax," at one cent per pound; and eighty-three other articles of stationery, at the uniform price of one cent for the usual parcel. This was the "lowest bid," and [illegible] of course, the one accepted. It appeared, however, when the bill was presented for payment, that the [illegible] and paper styled "blue folio post" had never been called for, but a considerable quantity of the other articles proposed to be supplied for one cent. No one, strange to say, had ever wanted magnum bonum pens at one cent a gross, but in all the offices the cry had been for "Perry's extra fine," at three dollars. Scarcely any one had used "envelopes letter-size" at one per cent. per hundred, but there had been countless calls for "envelopes note-size" at one cent each. Between the paper called "blue folio post," at one cent per ream, and the paper called "foolscap extra ruled," at five dollars and a half, the difference was too slight to be perceived; but every one had used the foolscap. Of what avail are contracts, when the officials who award them, and the other officials who pay the bill are in league with the contractor to steal the public money?

[*To be Concluded.*]

# NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### Cheap Conveyances.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your journal of Oct. 19 contains a timely article in regard to the employment of cheap conveyances in this City. You have omitted one suggestion in connection with it which you will, perhaps, let me make; that is, in relation to the proper equipment of the drivers of these conveyances. No matter how thorough may be the appointments of the vehicle and of the horse that draws it, if the driver is dressed like a loafer none of the "better class" of our citizens will employ him, unless under the stress of absolute necessity. Of course I would not pander to any taste for fine liveries, which should be quite foreign to our fashions, and probably would be quite foreign to the general character of any such public conveyances as are likely to come into use. But to clothe a man in neat apparel, and to bid him see that he keeps it neat, on pain of losing his place, is not to clothe him in anti-republican livery. Completeness in anything is a necessary part of good taste, and in respect of an equipage, nothing shows more absolute want of taste than a well-groomed horse and a bright harness and a decent carriage under the care of a very shabby, or of a shabby-genteel driver. This is the case almost universally with even our best hacks and barouches. They are driven by the slouchiest men, in the most slovenly attire. If the patronage of ladies and gentlemen is desired, and their patronage would best secure the profit of the undertaking,) nothing will so conduce to it as the carrying out of this idea; and well-dressed drivers would have a governing motive for seeing that their entire equipment was neat and clean.

LOTUS.

### Our Public Schools.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is justly a source of pride to every citizen of the State that the blessings of education are secured by law to every child in the whole community, without regard to station or condition. The principle adopted in the Constitution and regulated by law establishes the right of these children to entrance into the public schools, subject only to nominal restrictions, one of which is that they must be the children of residents in the county.

In point of fact, however, this distinction is not rigidly enforced. Almost every person who passes the ferries or other means of communication between this and the neighboring cities, will not fail to notice that scores of children, with school books in their hands, come pouring into our streets and thence into the public schools on every day of the week save the Sabbath. This is not complained of, because every man knows that it is to the moral and educational training of the coming generations that we are to look for the safety of our institutions and our future progress in the strength and vitality of our social cultivation.

It is only when some local official interferes with the liberal exercise of the public bounty that the citizen occasionally finds an obstacle in his way when he seeks to share in the beneficence of the State laws.

Instances have occurred which seem to call for a change in the management of least one section of the City. This remark will apply to one of the schools in the Twelfth Ward. Several of the residents of this City—the writer among others—habitually spend portions of each year at short distances beyond the boundaries of the county. They are residents of the City in all the legal attributes of the citizen—they own and rent property, transact daily business, pay taxes and share in all the other burdens imposed on the citizen. And yet their children are refused admittance into the school above alluded to. Many actual residents of Westchester County, as well as dwellers on transient canal and other water conveyances, are permitted to enjoy the benefits of our local schools, while actual citizens are deprived of like facilities, because they happen to be living on the wrong side of the Harlem River.

This grievance has been submitted to in silence for a considerable time, and the only chance for relief seems to lie in an appeal to the influence of the daily Press.

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

### Lotteries for Charitable Purposes.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A day or two ago you published an account of the grand national concert for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphan Home Fund having commenced drawing for the presents awarded to those holding tickets with corresponding numbers of each premium.

Now, Sir, I beg to ask you one question in reference to this matter. Are the lucky or winning numbers to be published after the drawing is completed, or are the fortunate ones to be left in the shade, and find out for themselves by writing or otherwise. You know well there are hundreds of thousands of whole-souled individuals who would freely pay their dollar towards the support of the poor little children of the brave fellows who have fallen in fighting the battles of this, the nation they so much loved. The battles are fought and the victory is glorious and triumphant. Every one should feel it a duty to be charitable to the orphan of a soldier or sailor.

Now every day do we hear of some grand undertaking to raise funds for the above objects, and very often it turns out to close with a grand swindle. The public are sold, and have only paid their stamps to enrich a company of idle loafers and thieving scoundrels, under the cover of charity towards these little ones deprived of parental care. Now I do not believe there is any wrong in a lottery or gift enterprise when the thing is honorably and fairly carried out, particularly for such purpose as herein named. Now the only way to accomplish this point is first to know that none but truly responsible and charitable men are in any way connected—men whose honor is unapproachable. If the Press will only *take hold of this thing with a little earnestness*, it will not be long before much good may be done by it. The coffers of institutions in need of funds will be filled, and on the other hand hundreds will gain a little income for old age who never expected it, even by the sweat of their brow. In the next place, no one's hurt, but the swindler, whose little game is played out. They will then learn that honesty is the best policy, AND A FAIR SHAKE.

Yours, very respectfully, S. S. E.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to call the attention of the City authorities, through the columns of your paper, to a nuisance which is daily increasing: the shaking of mats and matting on the sidewalk. I am sure there are dust and dirt enough floating about in the atmosphere of New-York, without the addition of the deposits made on these, which are generally beaten in the morning while our business men are on their way down town. A friend and myself were almost choked, when passing along the Fourth-avenue a few days since, by the dust arising from a piece of hotel matting some twenty-five feet in length, which was being vigorously shaken on the sidewalk, though there was plenty of room in the street, and but few vehicles. Further down, on Broadway, we had two or three similar experiences. There is no excuse for this nuisance while back yards and roofs exist. Cannot the matter be placed under the control of the Police, or have they not authority already to prevent the nuisance?

A CITIZEN.

OCT. 20, 1866.

### The Great Jockey Hat Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In to-day's paper was a communication from suffering milliners. Allow me to tell you why jockey hats are worn. I returned from the country three weeks ago with quite a new jockey hat, but intended to buy a bonnet for the Autumn; on looking for it I found I could get none under $25, and not a handsome one under $50.

I could not afford it, for a bonnet for the Autumn, as I shall have to have two Winter bonnets, so as the weather was warm I am wearing my hat. I know very many ladies who are doing the same, for the same reason. I will gladly find my own materials, and give any one of these milliners employment at my own house if they will make my bonnets, and I know others who will do the same. I suppose a head milliner would rather sell one bonnet at $50 than two for $25—and so she reduces her number employed and makes fewer bonnets at higher prices, because they please to do less and make as much money—we have to pay these extortionate prices, or do without, for it is impossible to make anyone believe that these little bonnets cost anything like the sum that is asked for them. If the working milliner will state the price she receives for making a bonnet, it will show the enormous profits obtained.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19 1866.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

### A Pistol Fight in Madame Bell's Broadway Concert Saloon—A Man Shot—The Assailant Arrested.

During the past year the notorious "Madame Bell," who is the reputed proprietor of a concert saloon at No. 522 Broadway, has figured extensively in the Police Courts of this City, she having been arrested twice on charges of grand larceny and also for shooting a quarrelsome visitor, of which wound the unfortunate man died. At the time of the inquest a verdict was rendered by the Coroner's Jury, holding "Madame Bell," whose right name is DOEBOE, responsible for such death, though how she came to escape trial has never been clearly explained. Another case of homicide also occurred in her saloon a few years ago, which has remained a mystery ever since. So notorious has her concert saloon become for midnight broils and petty larcenies that the Fourteenth Ward Police have been frequently compelled to make a raid upon the denizens thereof, when complaints were made against the place by victimized visitors. "Madame Bell" recently appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against her husband and business manager, AUGUST DOEBOE, upon which he was arrested and held to bail. We have now another instance of the bad character of her saloon, for on Saturday night a murderous affray took place there, during which one man was severely if not mortally wounded.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. LEWIS LAMBERT, a recent arrival from Cincinatti and *en route* for California, went into Madame Bell's saloon, and was apparently enjoying himself there, indulging in liberal libations and forming the acquaintance of the *habitués*. Shortly before midnight, Mr. JOHN W. BLAIR, from Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio, accompanied by A. O. SMITH, entered the place, prompted thereto by curiosity, they having only arrived in town during the afternoon, and doubtless unaware of the desperate character of those frequenting the saloon. Both BLAIR and SMITH were perfectly sober, and seated themselves quietly at one of the numerous tables. They were soon attended by one of the "pretty waiter girls," who inquired what drinks they wished to order. Neither BLAIR nor his friend desired any refreshment, and so declined to give any order. This unusual conduct on their part created considerable surprise among the girls, and they were not slow to evince their indignation at this signal infraction of the rules.

Both BLAIR and SMITH had sense enough to see that they were objects of suspicion, and so determined to leave the saloon. As they were about to do so they were approached by LAMBERT and another man, when BLAIR received a sudden and severe blow on the head from LAMBERT's clenched fist, which knocked him down. Before he could regain his feet several of the waiter-girls commenced an assault upon him and his companion, the result being that both BLAIR and SMITH received a severe beating. Finding that he could not escape from his assailants, BLAIR drew a pocket revolver and discharged two chambers. One of the bullets took effect in LAMBERT's right side, and penetrated the lung, causing, it is feared, a fatal wound. At the same moment another pistol was discharged, though no one seemed to know who fired it.

This occurrence naturally caused the wildest excitement in the neighborhood, during which Officer TERRENCE KIERNAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, ran down from his post and entered the saloon, where he found Madame BELL and BLAIR struggling and disputing the possession of a pistol, which the Ohioan claimed as his property. When the officer ascertained the facts in the case, he found that LAMBERT had fled from the saloon, but he soon after returned, quite weak from the loss of blood. Both LAMBERT and BLAIR were taken to the Spring-street Station-house, where Dr. FISHER made an examination of the wound received by LAMBERT. He failed to trace the course of the ball, and was unable to determine the extent of the injury. Mr. LAMBERT was subsequently removed to the National Hotel in Courtlandt-street, where medical attendance was paid him. BLAIR still remains in custody, he having been committed by Justice HOGAN to await the result of LAMBERT's wounds.

Officer KIERNAN visited the wounded man yesterday, and found him suffering considerable pain. The two physicians attending him had failed to locate the ball, and entertained but slight hopes of their patient's recovery. LAMBERT claims to have been first assaulted by BLAIR, while, on the other hand, Mr. SMITH insists that both he and his friend were assaulted by LAMBERT, aided and assisted by the inmates of the saloon, LAMBERT beginning the row by knocking his friend off his chair. SMITH bears the evidence of a severe blow on the mouth, his nether lip being cut, though he is unable to state positively who inflicted it.

The facts in the case, though at present quite confused, will, no doubt, be more fully developed on the *ante-mortem* examination of the wounded man, which, it is understood, will be held to-day by the Coroner.

## POLICE COURTS.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE KNIFE.

RICHARD MOORE and JAMES SULLIVAN, of No. 1½ Allen-street, quarreled on Saturday night and finally engaged in a game of fisticuffs. The dispute was at length ended by MOORE drawing a knife and stabbing his opponent in the side. Officer DORSAY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the assailant and locked him up in the Oak-street Station-house. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning and committed for trial on the complaint of SULLIVAN.

BURGLARY.

The premises No. 1 Washington-street, occupied by JOHN F. PARKER, were broken into on Saturday night by burglars, who effected an entrance to the building through the fan-light over the door. They then carried off $80 worth of cigars, coats and fractional currency. Officer KLANBERG, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, made sundry investigations in discovering the burglary, which resulted in the arrest of GEORGE DANIELS, who confessed the fact when arraigned before the magistrate. DANIELS was held for trial. He is 27 years of age, and resides in Batavia-street.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICEMEN.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Roundsman MILES DESHAYS, of the Fifth Precinct, proceeded on his rounds to see that his platoon were on post and on the alert. While thus engaged he noticed Officer RICHARD KENEHAN coming out of a lager-beer saloon in Walker-street, near Broadway, situated some distance from his post. The roundsman inquired KENEHAN's reason for thus abandoning his post. The officer made no response, but commenced an assault upon his superior, striking him several severe blows on the head with his club, knocking him down, and then continuing to rain blows upon his prostrate body. Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, and another officer, heard the cries of DESHAYS, and ran to his assistance. He was removed to the Leonard-street Station-house, where a surgeon dressed his numerous wounds. KENEHAN ran off at the approach of the Sixth Ward officers, but subsequently returned to the Station-house, where Capt. PETTY placed him under arrest. When KENEHAN was searched a gold watch and chain, valued at $200, were found in his possession. It is alleged that the timekeeper had been presented to him by Mrs. WATERS, who is the reputed proprietress of a low den in the Five Points, and the bill of sale in her name was also found in his possession. During yesterday morning the prisoner was brought before Justice HOGAN, but no formal complaint could be made against him as the roundsman was unable to appear in Court. KENEHAN was committed to the Tombs to await the recovery of his victim.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

LARGE HAUL OF GAMBLERS.

At a late hour on Saturday night, Officer DAVIS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a descent upon the gambling cellar, No. 533 Sixth-avenue, where he found the proprietor, named EDWARD BYRNES, and thirty-two colored men engaged at a game of "faro," upon which $12 80 were already staked. This whole company, together with a "looker-out," named JAMES RYDER, were safely conveyed to the Station-house, as were also all the gambling implements found upon the tables. The darkeys were committed in default of $10 fine each, and the two white men, in default of the required bail, to answer the charge of keeping a gambling-house contrary to the State laws.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BEGINNING YOUNG.

A little boy, apparently about eight or nine years of age, was arrested yesterday morning and brought before Justice SHANDLEY, charged with theft. It appears that Mr. ROBERT C. WELSH, who is the proprietor of a liquor-store at No. 132 Cherry-street, when he went to his duties yesterday morning took off his vest, containing $25 in United States notes, and hung the same up behind his bar. Having occasion to absent himself from the room for a short time, he did so, meanwhile leaving his vest and its contents, hanging where he had placed them. Upon his return he discovered that they were gone. He immediately went out in search of the thief, whom he quickly overhauled in Roosevelt-street with the stolen property in his possession. When taken to the Court he gave his name as GEORGE ROSEBERRY. He was committed for trial without bail.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

A young man named MARTIN CALLAHAN was brought before the magistrate on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. The complainant recites that the accused went to one MICHAEL SMITH, and told him that a Mr. JOHN J. JONES, with whom he (SMITH) dealt, had sent him to get three water-casks for him. Believing his statement, SMITH gave the prisoner the articles asked for, valued at $25, but afterward, discovering the imposition, he caused his arrest, as stated above. CALLAHAN was committed to answer the charge.

ACCIDENTS.—THOMAS DAGEN, of No. 143 East Twenty-second-street, was seized with a fit on Saturday night, while riding on the roof of a stage, and fell off, sustaining severe injuries. Taken home.... JOHN W. SCOTT, of No. 22 East Seventeenth-street, was run over in Fifteenth-street, near Avenue B, by a truck belonging to the Dry Dock Railroad Company, driven by FRANCIS KIERNAN, when he received a severe fracture of the left leg. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.... TIMOTHY MURPHY fell down on the corner of William and Ann streets and dislocated his shoulder. Taken to the New-York Hospital.... CHARLES GODFREY, residing on the corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets, had his arm broken on the dock foot of Chambers-street. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

# LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Held by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Nos. [illegible]. Goodell vs. Bow. 2337. Finch vs. Finn et al. 2341. N. R. National Bank vs. Siegel, impleaded. 2343. Frago vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company. 2345. Dolsger vs. Gernunder. 2347. Williams et al. vs. Jewett et al. 2349. Fritz vs. Sillman. 2353. Schmiedberg vs. Huff. 2355. Gault vs. Shaw. 2357. Darckelmann vs. Nishwitz et al. 2359. Somerville vs. Davis et al. 2369. Irwin vs. Brodie. 2371. Frost vs. Phillips. 2373. Cagor vs. McMahon. 2377. Woodbridge vs. Bums. 2383. Johnson vs. Stout et al. 2385. Canniff et al. vs. Dinsmore Prest. 2391. Cousaile vs. The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Co. 2393. Taylor vs. Hunt. 2395. Dunn et al. vs. Young, impleaded. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM. Court opens at 10 o'clock, A. M. Nos. 1890. Hall vs. Vallette. 2156. Donahue vs. The Central Park & North & East River Railroad Co. 2130. Morgan vs. Butterfield. 2160. Ford, administrator, vs. the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Co. 2162. Chlrogge vs. Wagner. 2164. The St. Nicholas Bank of New-York vs. The Manly Paddle-Wheel Co. 2166. Birchard vs. Smith. 2174. Elder vs. Baldwin et al. 2178. Bettie et al. vs. Griffin et al. 2180. Galbraith vs. Kingsland. 2182. Rullins et al. vs. Mitchell. 2184. Sams vs. Rose. 2186. Smith vs. Cordts. 2188. The Mill Creek Oil Co. vs. Baker. 2190. Leaycraft et al. vs. Rosenburgh. 2192. Durkee et al. vs. Oeberg. 2200. Dumont vs. Sonet. 2204. Smith vs. McClelland. 2206. West et al. vs. Hackett, impleaded. 2212. The Pub. Pet. Stock Ex. Build. Co. vs. Post. *Part III.*—Held by Mr. Justice DAVIS. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Held at No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 2672. Pope vs. the Bank of Albion et al. 2053. The People et al. vs. Farrar. 879. Nichols vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c. 880. Same vs. same. 3071. Sweet vs. Howland. 1317. Sturgis vs. Spofford. 1465. Chero, administrator, vs. the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. 503. The Peoples' Protection Company vs. Ryno. 1072. Wilcox vs. Martin, et al. 1931. Oger vs. L. Widerstruth, et al. 613. O'Connell vs. the Central American Transportation Company. 863. The First National Bank vs. Patterson, et al. 983. Hartley vs. James, et al. 2155. Weaver vs. First National Bank of New-Orleans. 1436. Newman vs. Kaplock. 1025. Lyon, et al. vs. Kettner, et al. 2303. Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Wylie, et al. 2304. Dowden vs. Hoppock, et al. 293. Benton, et al. vs. Myers. 724. Sackett, et al. vs. Whitney. 1165. Loomis vs. Knight.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Mr. Justice DANIELS. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrer.—Nos. 26. McIntyre vs. Fitch. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 126. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. Kerr. 143. Forey vs. McDonald. 118. Dwight vs. New-Jersey Railroad Company. 170. Barry vs. Spofford. 163. Hewett vs. B. Petroleum Company. 164. Same vs. the same. 225. Sussex Lead Company vs. Christie. 226. Freeman vs. Day. 227. Jarvis, Jr. vs. Excelsior Fire Insurance Company. 233. Rice vs. Gill. 231. Brooks vs. Smyth. 234. Hammer vs. Penrose. 235. Wilson vs. Dodge. 237. Barnes vs. Raymond. 239. Marlot vs. Dagron. 167. Hart vs. Wood. 158. Davenport vs. Kauffer. 180. Marvin vs. Hoffman. 162. Rogers vs. Johnson. 223. Martine vs. Phyfe.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Mr. Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the calendar at 12 o'clock M. Reserved Causes.—Nos. 6. Corwin vs. Stillwell. 19. Broadhead vs. Moricey. 28. Randolph vs. Bixbey. 32. Eneas vs. Bowen. 36. The Executors of J. Underhill vs. Smyth. 45. Morrison vs. Wright. 48. Genet vs. Coursen. 56. Smith vs. Thompson. 57. Bell vs. Raphael. 61. Smith vs. Ellias. 62. Colman vs. Lloyd. 63. Harrison vs. Naphegyi. 66. Brainerd vs. Lincoln. 66½. Webster vs. Bronan. 67. Palmer vs. Brewster. 72. Davis vs. Davis. 74. Houghton vs. Murvine. Eagar vs. Hayward. 78. Smith vs. Crosby. 80. Smyth vs. Elias. 82. Nassau Bank vs. Hollingshead. 83. Same vs. Penfland. 84. Same vs. Brown. 85. Same vs. White. 87. Bishop vs. Bishop. 88 Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson. 89. In re United States Submarine Boat Company. 90. McKeever vs. Noe. 92. Francis vs. Champlin. 93. Palmer vs. Roe. 95. Saloskinski vs. Arctic Fire Insurance Company. 97. Reamer vs. Livingston. 98. Wonsberg vs. Wolff, (2 motions.) The General Term commences at No. 99.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned without day.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Held by Mr. Justice GARVIN.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 1835. Larche vs. The Company General Transportation. 2167. The New-Haven and Northampton Company vs. Quinton et al. 2567. McIntyre vs. Dayton. 2561. The Crockett Cloth Company vs. Reisenberger et al. 1391. Ayrault vs. The Pacific Bank. 1765. Haselton vs. Lynch, Sheriff. 2551. Miller vs. Millbank. 2490. Heins vs. Peine. 871. Delafield, et al. vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn. 1861. Cousins vs. The Mayor. 2477. Bentley, et al. vs. Chase. 2081. Rice, et al. vs. Spear. 2609. Beck vs. The East River Ferry Company. 2623. Hazlitt, et al. vs. Gill. 2543. Genet vs. Johnston. 2057. Greene vs. Bond. *Part II.*—Held by Mr. Justice JONES.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 2758. Rose vs. U. S. Telegraph Company. 2896. O'Shea vs. Kumpf. 2762. Schriver, et. al. vs. Barth. 2676. Tweddle vs. Hoffman. 2854. Brower vs. Fleming. 2848. Patterson vs. Townsend. 1624. Benjamin et al. vs. Lynch. 1746. Burns vs. Rourk. 2890. David vs. Henna et al. 2714. Hyatt vs. Quackenbush. 2878. Porter vs. Halk. 2898. Mason vs. Leat. 2932. Hoffman vs. Park Fire Insurance Company. 2934. Lyon vs. Kelly, Sheriff. 2936. Gambling et al. vs. The New-York Printing Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term. The General Term will be in session the balance of the month.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Held by Judge HEARNE—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 106. Campbell vs. Rathbun. 122. Moinllier vs. Motsart. 143. Taylor vs. W. L. M. Co. 146½. Mosier vs. Bissell 164½. Knight vs. Martin. Carll vs. Ketcham. 155. Baldwin vs. Mason. 171. Plump vs. Hagar. 172. Kelly vs. Doe. 173. Macov vs. Vandyke. 174. Pitts vs. Butler. 175. Curtis vs. Friedden. 176. McKiligott vs. Barnaby. 178. Kieffee vs. Hoit. 187. Langerley vs. Kerr. 191. Haslon vs. Chapman. 192. Jones vs. Loosan. 196. Wallack vs. Hernstein. 197. Ware vs. Nicholson. 200. Richmond vs. Lermot. Fowler vs. Hansen.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—The people vs. James Wright; grand larceny; continued from yesterday.

The People vs. James Robinson and Cornelius Donohue; burglary.

The People vs. William S. Bailey; grand larceny.

The People vs. John Connor; grand larceny.

The People vs. Henry Jones, Edward Pelham and Benjamin True; grand larceny.

The People vs. Belheser Helderbrand; grand larceny; second case.

The People vs. John Vogel; felonious assault and battery.

The following prisoners will be brought up for sentence to-day: John Burns, James Goodwin, Catharine Woolsey, James O'Brien, *alias* Robertson, Henry Posey, Edward Bennett, George Gachstaller.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 20, 1866.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | U. S. 5s, '74. R. | 105 | 100 | Spruce Hill C. | 4½ |
| 25,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 113¼ | 200 | Ashburton Coal | 14½ |
| 1,500 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62 | 113¼ | 100 | Central Coal Co. | 55 |
| 3,000 | do | 113 | 1100 | Union Nav. Co. | 114 |
| 2,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 | 110⅝ | 500 | do | 114¼ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 | 110 | 98 | New-York Cen. | 120 |
| 19,000 | do | 111 | 100 | do | 120⅛ |
| 12,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New issue | 108⅝ | 200 | Erie R. | 83⅛ |
| 20,000 | do | 108⅝ | 700 | do | 83⅛ |
| 50,000 | do | 108⅝ | 300 | do | 83⅛ |
| 16,100 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s R. | 100 | 100 | Hudson R. R. | 127 |
| 4,500 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 100 | 300 | do | 126¾ |
| 2,000 | do | 99⅞ | 50 | do | 126½ |
| 1,600 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser. | 106⅝ | 100 | Chi. & Alt. R. | 111⅛ |
| 26,000 | do | 106⅝ | 1300 | Reading R. | 115 |
| 500 | do 2d Ser. | 106⅝ | 800 | do | 115 |
| 25,000 | do | 106⅜ | 800 | do s60 | 114⅞ |
| 1,500 | do 3d Ser. | 106 | 400 | do | 115⅛ |
| 1,000 | Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan | 97½ | 50 | Nor. & Wor. | 113 |
| 16,000 | N. Y. St. 6s, '73 | 100¼ | 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 90⅝ |
| 9,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, N. | 93 | 300 | do b10 | 90⅝ |
| 10,000 | N. Car. 6s x-c. | 63 | 200 | do s10 | 90⅝ |
| 25,000 | Missouri 6s. | 81⅞ | 300 | Ill. Central R. | 126⅛ |
| 10,000 | do | 81⅞ | 600 | do | 126 |
| 1,500 | Cal. 7s | 119 | 100 | do b10 | 126⅛ |
| 1,000 | Conn. State 6s | 100 | 400 | Cleve. & Pitts | 91⅛ |
| 20,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 33½ | 200 | do | 91⅜ |
| 3,000 | N. Y. C. 7s '76, Con. | 120 | 200 | do | 91¼ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 96 | 1000 | do | 91⅛ |
| 6,000 | Mich. So. S. F. Bs. | 101 | 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 52 |
| 4,000 | C. & N. W. S. F. Bs. | 95½ | 100 | do | 52⅛ |
| 2,000 | Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 88 | 2500 | do | 52¼ |
| 3,000 | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 82½ | 300 | do s60 | 47 |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. 2d S. F. B. | 104 | 100 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 75⅛ |
| 6,000 | P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st | 104½ | 900 | do | 75¼ |
| 5,000 | P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d | 98 | 200 | Cleve. & Tol. | 120 |
| 1,000 | Chic. & A. 1st M. | 100 | 200 | do | 119⅞ |
| 15 | Shoe & L. Bank | 112 | 200 | do b5 | 119⅞ |
| 500 | Cum. Coal P. | 59½ | 200 | do | 119⅞ |
| 900 | do b20 | 59½ | 200 | Chic. & R. I. | 108⅛ |
| 600 | Amer. Coal | 71 | 100 | do | 108 |
| 300 | Wilkesbarre Coal | 62 | 250 | do | 107⅞ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 54 | 250 | do s10 | 107¾ |
| 100 | do | 53¾ | 100 | Chic., B. & Q. | 132¼ |
| 100 | do | 53¾ | 100 | Tol., Wab. & W. | 51 |
| 200 | do | 53¾ | 200 | do | 50 |
| 40 | do | 53½ | 50 | do | 49¾ |
| 40 | West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension | 97½ | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 109 |
| 50 | do | 97¼ | 500 | do | 108⅞ |
| 100 | Quick. Min. | 55½ | 200 | do | 108⅞ |
| 100 | do | 55½ | 300 | do | 108⅞ |
| 200 | Mariposa Pr. | 29 | 300 | Alt. & T. H. | 44 |
| 200 | Adams' Ex. Co | 90 | 1000 | Mar. & C. 1st Pr | 42 |
| 100 | Spring M. Coal | 88 | 200 | Mil. & St. P. | 61 |
| | | | 7 | do | 60 |
| | | | 1800 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 75 |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | Ohio & M. C. | 33⅞ | 500 | Reading R. | 115 |
| 20,000 | do | 33¾ | 800 | do | 115⅛ |
| 30,000 | do | 33⅝ | 200 | do s15 | 115 |
| 200 | Rutland Mar. | 29¼ | 200 | do s3 | 115⅛ |
| 200 | Cum. Coal | 58⅞ | 200 | M. So. & N. I. | 90½ |
| 400 | do b3 | 59½ | 200 | do b3 | 90⅝ |
| 100 | do s15 | 59 | 300 | Ill. Cen. R. | 126⅜ |
| 100 | do b5 | 59¼ | 200 | Cleve. & Pitts | 91⅝ |
| 100 | Spruce H. Coal | 4½ | 200 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 108⅛ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. | 54¼ | 100 | do b3 | 108¼ |
| 900 | N. Y. Cen. | 120 | 200 | Chic. & N. W. | 51⅞ |
| 100 | do b30 | 120¼ | 1200 | do | 51⅞ |
| 100 | do | 120 | 1100 | do | 51⅞ |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W. c | 51 | 50 | do | 51⅝ |
| 500 | Erie Railroad b3 | 83⅛ | 100 | do b3 | 51¾ |
| 100 | do b3 | 83¼ | 800 | do | 51¾ |
| 100 | do c | 83¼ | 100 | Chic. & N. W. P. | 75⅝ |
| 200 | Union Nav. Co | 114½ | 200 | P., F. W. & C. x-d | 108⅛ |
| | | | 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 75 |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Rutland Marble | 29½ | 200 | Mariposa Pref. | 29⅞ |
| 500 | Cum. Coal | 59 | 100 | West. U. Tel. | 54⅛ |
| 200 | do | 59⅛ | 600 | Ch., R. I. & P. s3 | 107⅞ |
| 100 | do b10 | 59¼ | 1100 | do | 107⅞ |
| 200 | do | 59⅜ | 200 | do | 107⅞ |
| 200 | Spruce H. C. b10 | 4½ | 200 | do s10 | 107¾ |
| 700 | Quicksilver | 55¾ | 500 | do b30 | 108 |
| 100 | do | 55⅝ | 900 | do b3 | 108 |
| 100 | do c | 55½ | 700 | do s3 | 107¾ |
| 200 | Mar. Min Co. | 13¾ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do s3 | 13⅞ | 200 | Clev. & Tol. x-d | 119¾ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 120 | 100 | Chic. & N. W. | 53 |
| 400 | do | 120¼ | 300 | do b3 | 53 |
| 300 | Erie s3 | 83⅛ | 500 | do | 53 |
| 1300 | Reading R. | 115⅛ | 200 | do | 52⅞ |
| 500 | do | 115¼ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. Pr | 75½ |
| 200 | do s10 | 115⅛ | 300 | do | 75⅝ |
| 100 | do b3 | 115⅛ | 100 | do b3 | 75⅝ |
| 300 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 90⅝ | 300 | do | 75¾ |
| 600 | do | 90⅝ | 200 | do | 75¾ |
| 200 | do s3 | 90½ | 200 | P., Ft. W. & C. x-d | 108⅛ |
| 400 | do s15 | 90⅝ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 76 |
| 400 | do | 90⅝ | 200 | Union Nav. Co. b10 | 114¼ |
| 100 | do | 90¾ | | | |
| 100 | do s3 | 90 | | | |

MONDAY, Oct. 22—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was moderately active. The Auction sales of Foreign Dry Goods were well attended, but in some instances the prices were not satisfactory to the Importers. There is a good Jobbing trade going on with the West in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. The original Imports are not quite equal to last October, but the value of Goods marketed is about the same, and the Customs ities keep up well. The Export movement continues moderate. The prices on the Corn Exchange are generally above the export orders, and although the receipts of Cotton coastwise and by rail would justify large exports from New-York, they are not as yet very considerable. From all the ports last week they are reported 13,000 bales, chiefly from the Southern ports direct. The whole receipts, new crop and old, since the first of September, (the beginning of the Cotton year,) are only 44,000 bales.

There were some efforts to talk up the Money market early in the week, not from want of strength in the Bank movement, which continues to show about twenty millions legal tender in excess of the required average, but on account of rumors that the Government designed to sell Gold and lock up Greenbacks. These being unauthorized and the foreign demand stronger than at any time since last Spring for United States 5-20s, it was found at the close of the week that the market was as free as usual at about 5 ℘ cent. on call loan and 5@6 ℘ cent. on prime short discounts. Some of the large National Banks, like the Commerce, Fourth, Metropolitan, &c., find their profit in filling up their National Bank Note Circulation to the limits assigned in the original distribution of Currency to New-York City, and have determined to do so as rapidly as the Notes can be filled up. They have also turned into the Government a portion of their Compound Legal Tender in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20s Loan, which is rapidly gaining in popular favor at home, and may at no distant time be introduced to Foreign dealings. The holders of the First Series of 7.30 Currency Interest Notes, due next August, are also finding ing it to their interest and convenience to avail of the privilege of funding into the Consolidated 5-20s in advance. They thus secure a Gold coupon of 3 ℘ cent. on the 1st January, in place of 3.82 Currency coupon on the 15th February. The convenience of the operation is that holders avoid the delay, (every way probable,) which may keep their 7.30 Notes one or two months in the Treasury to await their turn of conversion after the 15th of next August, as all must be then surrendered in order to avail of the option of conversion.

The Funds of the United States all advanced during the week; the 5-20s of '62 to 115¼; '65s, May and November, to 111; the Consolidated 65s, July and January, to 108¼; the 10-40s to par, and the old Gold-bearing stocks soon to mature were held at enhanced figures. This general rise, while Gold has gone down 6 ℘ cent. since Saturday week, is but another evidence of the popular confidence in and preference for this leading class of investments.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway market continued active, and on most descriptions quite excited. Reversing the order of the previous week, the fluctuations until Friday and Saturday were against the market, on the reasons above referred to, but to the temporary downward turn, prominent exceptions were found late in the week in the Northwest Common shares and in New-York Central. It is believed that neither of these two movements has yet culminated, and the general excitement in the market continues such as to justify the expectation of other material fluctuations in the course of the present week.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 153@146¾ |
| U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years | 113⅜@115¼@114⅞ |
| U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years | 99½@100 |
| U. S. 7.30 ℘ cents, 1867-8 | 106¼@106⅞ |
| New-York Central | 119⅝@117⅛@121¼ |
| New-York and Erie | 83⅜@82@84⅞@82¾ |
| Rock Island | 109¾@107⅜@108¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 91¾@89½@90 |
| Illinois Central | 128½@126 |
| Hudson River | 125@126¾ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 94@91¾ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 110⅜@108@109⅛ |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 47⅛@42⅛@53⅛ |
| Almaden Quicksilver | 54¾@55½ |
| Cumberland | 58½@59¼ |
| Reading | 116⅝@115¼ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 75⅜@74@75⅞ |
| Canton Land Co | 56@56 |
| Ohio and Mississippi Certificates | 31¾@33⅛ |
| Mariposa Preferred | 29⅜@28⅞ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 121⅜@120 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 79@75 |
| Wabash Common | 54@50 |

There was increased weakness in the Gold Room Saturday; sales 146⅞@146½@146¾ ℘ cent. Gold was easy for delivery on the street, which further encouraged the business in Foreign Exchange. Bills on London, 60 days, were advanced by the leading Bankers to 109 ℘ cent. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,732,000. The Export demand for Silver and Foreign Gold Coin, $66,202. The amount paid out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $46,500. The conversions of the First Series of 7-30 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes into the Consolidated 5-20 Loan, July and January interest, amount, in numerous moderate sums presented through the week, to $3,000,000. One or more of the large Banks sold to the Government, or directly converted into the same Loan, about $1,500,000 of their Legal-Tender Compound Notes. The Metropolitan Bank made this exchange to the extent of a million of dollars, leaving the Consolidated Stock in the National Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department as security for new Circulation to be immediately taken out. The demand for Greenbacks and National Bank Notes for the West has been less than during the previous week or two, but there is some demand for the South to help move the Cotton crop, to the securing of which the present fine weather is extremely favorable.

The week closes on a much easier Money Market than some of the croakers around the Stock Exchange predicted a few days ago. The rule to the strong Stock and Money brokers today is nearer 4 than 5 ℘ cent., with liberal offers to place balances on call from bank and private lenders.

The Public Funds touched the highest points of the week on the 5-20s of 1862 on Friday afternoon. Saturday, owing to the decline in Gold, they were not quite so strong for transmission abroad. Other descriptions closed steady.

The Railway Market was again very much excited in the forenoon on Northwest Common and New-York Central. The other New-York and Western Roads and Philadelphia and Reading were apparently weaker at the regular Stock Exchange Board, and so continued until after 1 o'clock, when, in sympathy with Northwest, and on the prevailing good feeling in the Money Market, nearly the whole list advanced, and closed at 3:30 P. M. about as follows:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 100 | 100 | Northwest | 51½ | 53⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 115⅛ | 114⅞ | N. West. Pref. | 75⅝ | 75¾ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 106⅞ | 106¾ | Rock Island | 108 | 108⅝ |
| N. Y. Central | 119¾ | 121¼ | Fort Wayne | 109 | 109⅛ |
| Erie | 83⅜ | 82⅞ | Cumb'l'nd Coal | 58⅝ | 59¼ |
| Hudson | 127½ | 126¾ | Quicksilver | 56 | 55¼ |
| Reading | 115¼ | 115½ | W. U. Telegraph | 54⅝ | 53¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 89¾ | 90 | Mariposa Pref. | 29¼ | 28⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 126⅜ | 126 | Ohio Certificates | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 91½ | 91¼ | American Gold | 147 | 146¾ |
| Tennessee 6s | 73¾ | 73 | Bills on London | 108½ | 109 |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 120 | Citizens' | 130 |
| Merchants' | 116 | Peoples' | 122 |
| Mechanics' | 117 | Market | 114 |
| America | 138 | Nassau | 108 |
| Butchers & Drovers | 125 | Corn Exchange | 118 |
| Seventh Ward | 110 | Continental | 103¼ |
| State of New-York | 110 | Commonwealth | 110 |
| Commerce | 117 | New-York County | 145 |
| Mechanics' Bkg. Ass. | 110 | Park | 150 |
| Ocean | 106 | Manuf's & Merchants | 107 |
| Chatham | 140 | Central National | 118¼ |
| Bank of the Republic | 115 | Fourth National | 111 |
| Bank of N. America | 110 | Ninth National | 115¼ |
| Irving | 107 | Tenth National | 102 |
| Metropolitan | 128 | Oriental Bank | 125 |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883 | 95 | Del. L. & W. 2d M. | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 | 94¾ | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. | 91¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76 | 105 | Tol. & W. 1st M. ext. | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76 | 100 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 82 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76 | 100 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 76 |
| Erie 1st mort. 1876 | 104¾ | Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M. '70 | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879 | 101¾ | Gal. & Chi. 2d M. | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883 | 98¾ | Chi. & R. I. 1st mort. | 101 |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880 | 94 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 103 |
| Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888 | 94 | N. J. Central 1st M. | 102 |
| Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77 | 95 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 104 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869 | 102¾ | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 97¾ |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85 | 104 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 89 |
| Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82 | 108 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 92 |
| Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M. | 111 | Cleve. & P. 3d M. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Cleve. & P. 4th mort. | [illegible] |
| Ill. Cen. 7s. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 91¾ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | McGregor West. 1st M. | [illegible] |
| Han. & St. J. L. G. | 97 | [illegible] | 68¾ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 102½ | N. Y. & N. H. 7s. | 102 |

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,212,870 80; of which $268,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $305,000; Payments, $330,497 99; Balance, $101,290,685 11.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,061,981 against the total entries of $6,112,887 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,285,710, against $3,402,121 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $66,202, against $449,229 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,732,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,435 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,540.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Sept. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $30,037,059 | Sept. 8 | $5,890,871 |
| February | 30,059,480 | Sept. 15 | 6,170,509 |
| March | 25,919,062 | Sept. 22 | 5,590,902 |
| April | 22,676,788 | Sept. 29 | 4,575,906 |
| May | 22,422,574 | Oct. 6 | 4,407,006 |
| June | 22,642,103 | Oct. 13 | 3,934,151 |
| July | 28,605,326 | Oct. 20 | 5,061,981 |
| August | 28,615,423 | | |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 | | | $247,975,579 |
| Against same time last year | | | 163,516,107 |
| Increase to date | | | $84,459,472 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Sept. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $20,108,207 | Sept. 5 | $3,805,593 |
| February | 17,196,507 | Sept. 12 | 3,042,586 |
| March | 23,663,617 | Sept. 19 | 2,782,215 |
| April | 23,311,185 | Sept. 26 | 3,335,610 |
| May | 18,192,873 | Oct. 3 | 2,042,556 |
| June | 10,262,428 | Oct. 10 | 2,930,151 |
| July | 18,486,469 | Oct. 17 | 2,285,710 |
| August | 22,923,510 | | |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 | | | $154,463,317 |
| Against same time 1865 | | | 121,354,278 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $33,109,039 |
| Gold, Oct. 20, 1866 | | | 146¾ ℘ cent. |
| Gold, Oct. 21, 1865 | | | 146¼ ℘ cent. |

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,706,336 | Sept. 1 | $303,912 |
| February | 1,807,630 | Sept. 8 | 159,062 |
| March | 1,045,039 | Sept. 15 | 197,336 |
| April | 588,875 | Sept. 22 | 112,500 |
| May | 23,744,194 | Sept. 29 | 38,240 |
| June | 15,890,956 | Oct. 6 | 270,000 |
| July | 5,837,459 | Oct. 13 | 198,050 |
| August | 1,587,851 | Oct. 20 | 63,202 |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 | | | $54,536,042 |
| Against same time 1865 | | | 24,266,035 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $30,270,007 |

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,364,263 | July | 5,115,843 |
| February | 3,633,431 | Aug. | 6,012,951 |
| March | 3,967,553 | September | 2,895,102 |
| April | 1,551,791 | Oct. 1 | 1,127,149 |
| May | 3,783,186 | Oct. 12 | 1,174,250 |
| June | 2,189,226 | Oct. 20 | 1,433,356 |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 | | | $35,357,013 |
| Against same time last year | | | 15,090,922 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 | | | $20,266,091 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

| | Customs Received | | Gold Interest Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $12,469,865 | January | $5,738,686 |
| February | 12,018,754 | February | 429,090 |
| March | 11,153,954 | March | 2,658,320 |
| April | 11,093,211 | April | 187,231 |
| May | 11,456,708 | May | 13,105,435 |
| June | 9,707,930 | June | 826,152 |
| July | 11,617,979 | July | 5,873,378 |
| August | 12,700,094 | August | 356,765 |
| September | 12,474,076 | September | 2,630,532 |
| Oct. 6 | 2,253,000 | Oct. 6 | 48,000 |
| Oct. 13 | 2,689,000 | Oct. 13 | 52,900 |
| Oct. 20 | 2,732,000 | Oct. 20 | 46,500 |
| Total | $112,370,636 | Total | $31,951,989 |
| To date, 1865 | 81,456,845 | To date, 1865 | 29,994,766 |

The *Leader* (Tammany Hall organ) of Saturday says that the reason why Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, son-in-law of Mr. VANDERBILT, could not accept a Congressional nomination, is that he was "in training to take DEAN RICHMOND'S place as President of the Central Railroad;" and adds: "this was enough for any one man." We agree in this conclusion, though we had supposed that Mr. JAMES H. BANKER, for several years a New-York City Director of the road, and a very efficient and faithful one, was to be the VANDERBILT candidate for this Presidency, as we believe he has the full confidence of the great Hudson and Harlem millionaire. There will be a very pretty fight, however, or a very sudden compromise of interests, before either gentlemen will be able to beat the WELLS-FARGO party. *They* certainly have an able man, already "trained" for the head of the Central management, in Mr. FARGO himself. Now there is about as much wealth to command control, if need be, on side as the other, and a large undivided surplus in the Road, and the capacity for 8 or 10 ℘ cent. Dividends, in place of 6 ℘ cent., as at present declared, to reimburse their purchases of Stock at round prices.

Mr. GIDEON POTT, of the New-York Stock Exchange, this day becomes a member of the house of DAVIDSON & JONES, in one of the front offices, the Wall-street Building, of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS. See card in advertising columns. Mr. CHARLES J. RUTGERS, with Messrs. WILLIAMS & WESTON, No. 15 Wall-street, has been admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

### Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

*From the American Railroad Journal, Oct. 20.*

The annual meeting of this Company was held in Lynchburg, Va., on the 11th inst. From the report of the Directors which was presented, it appears that during the year ending June 30 last, the gross earnings of the road were $556,022 07, and its expenses of operating, building bridges, &c., $787,829 77. The road was not opened till July 24, 1865, and all of its most important connections were not in running order till two-thirds of the fiscal year had ended. In addition to the several mortgage bonds of the road, which amount to $1,839,500, there is now due for coupons outstanding and not presented during the war and since, $362,160, making an aggregate funded debt of $2,550,782 55. For the payment of the bonds and coupons past due, the Legislature have authorized the issue of $600,000 bonds due in 34 years, and bearing 8 per cent. interest; these bonds will be issued in lieu of past due bonds and coupons. After the issue of this amount ($600,000) for past due bonds and coupons, and the sale of $400,000 of bonds authorized to be sold, the whole debt will be: Funded debt, $2,201,660; floating debt, $349,122 55; eight ℘ cents to be issued, $1,000,000; total, $3,550,782 55. The company adopted a resolution in favor of consolidating the management of the railroads from Bristol, Tenn., to Norfolk, Va.

The earnings of the road for the first week of Oct. were $17,712, an increase of $5,268 on the same week last year.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 9,503 bbls. Flour, 60 bags Corn Meal, 28,537 bushels Wheat, 38,055 bushels Corn, 15,200 bushels Rye, 133,541 bushels Barley, 28,606 bushels Oats, 20 pkgs. Lard, and 217 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock, 328 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in request at steady rates. Java at 26¼c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio 17c.@20c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day at about former prices. Middling grades ranged from 38c.@42c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales, against receipts of 1,607 bales. The week's receipts have been 8,534 bales; sales and resales, 13,250 bales; export clearances, 4,706; estimated stock at the close, 98,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week a somewhat irregular but not active market, opening on Saturday active and excited, with an advance of 2c. ℘ ℔. on the closing prices of last week, but closing with a very quiet market, at a decline of fully 1c. ℘ ℔. for the week. The sales have been largely speculative, with very good demand from spinners, but only light sales for export, the freight engagements for next week for Liverpool being 1,400 bales. The offerings of Cotton are abundant, but few lots are pressed for sale, and although transactions are light, the market cannot be called weak. The weather continues highly favorable for maturing and gathering the Cotton crop, and there is some advance in the estimate of the amount of the crop, the extreme estimate now ranging from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 bales. There is a firm business doing in the Cotton Goods market. Print cloths are active, and at better prices. Brown goods hardly as strong; bleached goods unchanged."

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 8,534 |
| Receipts since Oct. 1, 1866 | 26,015 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 52,813 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 484,957 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 866,575 |
| Export clearances since Tuesday | 1,815 |
| Exports since Oct. 1 | 4,114 |
| Exports since Sept. | 25,588 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1866 | 337,825 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,043 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 12, 1866 | 65,000 |

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Standard A, 23c.; Standard M, 20c.; Boot H, 17c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 45c.; Bates', 35c.; Blackstone, 29c. Prints—Merrimac W, 22½c.; Pacific, 20c.; London Mourning, 19c.; Wauregan, 18c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 48c.@78c. Shirts—Elm City Company, No. 10, $21; No. 20, $26; No. 50, $36. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, extra, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 6, $10; No. 8, $13; No. 9, $14 50; Home Made, No. 7, $7 50; No. 8, $8 50. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 14½c.; Portland, 11½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request, and has again advanced 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last, 15,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$10 90; very poor to good old Extra State at $8 75@$10 87; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $11@$12 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11@$12 50 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $8 40 | @$10 90 |
| Extra State | 8 75 | @12 65 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 20 | @14 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 11 00 | @12 65 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 12 70 | @15 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 12 75 | @14 75 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 13 40 | @18 00 |

Southern Flour is scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$13 60 for poor to good, and $13 65@$16 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand, in u ing superfine at $6 70@$7 90 ℘ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in active request at $5 10@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 35 for City, $5 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted 3c.@4c. ℘ bushel higher, on a sparingly supplied market. The demand has been fair. Sales since our last, 63,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 27; Milwaukee Club at $2 26@$2 35; Chicago Spring at $1 98@$2 26; and Amber State at $3 ℘ bushel. There has been a very heavy business transacted in Corn, chiefly in mixed Western, in store, on account of Western speculative buyers, resulting in a further material rise in prices, though the market closes less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 306,000 bushels at $1 02½@$1 04 for inferior: $1 05@$1 08 (the latter a fancy price for a single load of nearly pure yellow;) chiefly at $1 06@$1 07 afloat, and $1 02½@$1 06, chiefly at $1 05@$1 06 in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 09 for Yellow Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for White do. ℘ bushel. Oats continue in light supply and demand, including Chicago at 59c.@63c.; Milwaukee at 61c.@63c.; State at 64c.@65c. ℘ bushel. Sales 137,000 bushels. Rye is advancing. Sales 27,000 bushels, including old Western at $1 18; and new do. at $1 21@$1 22, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in lively request, and decidedly firmer. Sales 98,000 bushels at $1 05 for poor Chicago, and $1 31@$1 35 for Canada West; and $1 10 for Canada East (in bond) ℘ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet at $1 40 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in good demand at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 60 for local use ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including American new at 35c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 6,161 hides; sales, 40,500 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 24@25½ ℔s., 21½c.@22½c., gold, usual selection; 9,000 Buenos Ayres, 20@22 ℔s., part 20½c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Rio Grande, 21@23 ℔s., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 9,000 Orinoco, 21@22 ℔s., part 26½c., cash, usual selection; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 24 ℔s., 20½c., cash, as they run; 5,000 Aspinwall, to arrive, 19 ℔s., 15½c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 3,000 Sierra Leone, 11 ℔s., private terms; 3,500 Slaughter Ox, 65@70 ℔s., 14½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Slaughter Cow, 48 ℔s., 12c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 146,400 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 135,200,) Horse Hides, and 245 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 78,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 5,500 California, 7,000 Rio Grande, 44,000 Orinoco, 4,000 Matamoras and Tampico, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 5,400 Chili and Peru, 1,500 East Indies, common; 245 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "There has prevailed a steady demand for Hemlock Sole throughout the week from jobbers and manufacturers, and the business done has been to a fair extent. Prices are without material alteration, being firm for all descriptions, except, perhaps, for Buenos Ayres middle-weights, which, being in comparatively large supply, are a shade easier. The receipts from the tanneries foot up fully 50,000 sides, leaving the stock slightly increased, the excess being in Buenos Ayres middle; the supply of all other kinds is only moderate. Oak Tanned light-weights continue scarce and in active request, while other grades are in better supply and but little called for. Quotations are unchanged. Rough Upper, especially light-weights of both Hemlock and Oak tannage, is in good demand at full rates. The stock is small." We quote: Sole Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ ℔.

METALS—Copper, Iron, Lead, Spelter, and Zinc have been firm in price, but less active. Tin has been in limited demand and quoted cheaper. We quote: Ingot Copper at 30½c.@31½c. ℘ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $49@$50; Scotch Pig, $51@$53; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $100@$105 ℘ ton: Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 ℘ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅝c.@6¾c. in gold, ℘ ℔.; Straits Tin, 21c.@22c. in gold, ℘ ℔.; Banca Tin, 24½c.@24¾c. in gold, ℘ ℔.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14c. ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 60c.; Cuba at 45c.@57½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in good demand, at advancing prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 86c.@90c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $6@$6 25; Resin at $5 25@$13 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3 62@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 45@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 52½@$1 59 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less demand at 22c.@23c. for Crude; 38c.@42c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@57c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been quoted much higher, on an active and excited market; the demand being mainly speculative and for "cash pork." Other kinds have been inactive. Sales since our last, 8,650 bbls., in lots, at $33 75@$34 for new Mess, closing at $33 90, cash; $31@$31 25 for one-year old Mess, and $29 50@$29 75 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,250 bbls. new Mess for forward delivery, including Oct., sellers' option, $33 85; to Nov. 3, seller, at $33 31; all Nov. seller, $31; all year, seller, at $28 87½@$29; and January, seller, $27. Cut Meats are quiet, at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited demand, at 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut, and 16½c.@16½c. for short rib, ℘ ℔. Lard continues neglected; round lots are unsalable; sales since our last, 300 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 15c.@17c. ℘ ℔. Beef is inactive at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams continue in limited demand, at $45@$48 ℘ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Dressed Hogs are quiet and depressed at 12¼c.@12½c. for heavy, and 13c. for light, ℘ ℔. Butter is in limited request at from 36c.@43c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 6c.@18c. ℘ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ ℔ | 42 | @43 |
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔ | 42 | @43 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ ℔ | 41 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔ | 37 | @39 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔ | 41 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔ | 37 | @39 |
| New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ ℔ | 41 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ ℔ | 36 | @36 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔ | 40 | @41 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔ | 36 | @38 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔ | 35 | @37 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔ | 33 | @33 |
| Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℘ ℔ | 40 | @55 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ ℔ | 30 | @40 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔ | 30 | @32 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔ | 25 | @26 |
| Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔ | 28 | @30 |
| Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔ | 23 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, common, ℘ ℔ | 18 | @20 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔ | 17 | @18 |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔ | 16 | @17 |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔ | 16 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔ | 16 | @17½ |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔ | 15 | @16 |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔ | 14 | @16 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ ℔ | 6 | @12 |
| Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @15 |

SKINS—Deer remain in fair request at firm prices. The stock is moderate, and for the most part held above the views of buyers. Sales embrace 5,000 ℔s. Sisal and Campeachy, 10,000 ℔s. Augustura on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 58½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 58½c.@56c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., gold, ℘ ℔. Goat continue inactive. At the close of the week there is rather more inquiry from manufacturers, but transactions are restricted by the extreme prices demanded by holders, which, it is claimed, will leave no margin for profit to the manufacturer. Prime descriptions are in moderate supply only, and are firmly held, while of the more inferior grades the stock is ample and prices easier. We note sales of about 200 bales Curacoa, and 14 bales Rio Hache at full prices. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42½c.@44c.; Curacoa, 67½c.@70c.; Cape, 50c.@52½c., in gold, ℘ ℔.; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at uniform prices. Sales since our last 850 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13½c., and 700 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at 14c.@16½c. ℘ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 68,000 ℔s. at 15c.@17½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 82,500 ℔s., at 12c.@12½c., and 37,000 ℔s. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 120 bbls., in bond, at 40c.@42c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The main inquiry has been for domestic fleece at drooping rates. Sales, since our last, include 310,000 ℔s. domestic fleece at 45c.@70c., the latter a fancy price; 35,000 ℔s. domestic pulled at 37½c.@60c.; 20,000 ℔s. Texas at 30c.@35c.; 175 bales Mestiza and 100 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms; 62 bales Cape, part at 40c.@41c. ℘ ℔.... In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's "sales of domestic foot up not over 475,000 ℔s., at a range of 45c.@65c. for fleece and 35c.@65c. for the various grades of pulled—the latter description being mostly neglected. Included are lots of Western fleece at 48c.@55c. for medium and fine; Indiana and Michigan at 53c.@58c.; New-York and Vermont at 52c.@55c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 55c.@57c.; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 50c.@55c. for medium, and 58c.@60c. for fine and extra, up to 62c.@65c. for small lots of double extra and select do. In Delaine and Native combing wools there have been sales at 57c.@63c. for the former, and 68c.@75c. for the latter. In Canada combing, sales 2,000 ℔s. at 82c. In pulled wools, sales of super at 50c.@55c.; extra is nominal at 60c.@65c. In California, sales 25,000 ℔s. medium at 30c. In Texas, sales 340,000 ℔s. at 26c.@37c., as to quality. In foreign, sales have been unimportant and without change in prices."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 7,000 bushels Barley at 4d. ℘ bushel. For Bremen, 120 cases Tobacco at 12s. 6d ℘ ton.

### Crime in Chicago—How Much the "Freaks" of an Irishman Cost.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, in a recent letter from Chicago, says: Chicago, it will be generally admitted by those who have resided here for any length of time, or who have read the daily papers of the city, is the worst place in the point of morality, in the Union. Murders, shooting affrays, burglaries, confidence operations, &c., &c., are every day occurrences, and are viewed as matters of course. In fact, the citizens of Chicago expect to find the horrifying particulars of a murder, stabbing affray, or something of the kind, every day, and if such is not reported it is a matter of remark. The particulars of the MOLLIE TRUSSEL murder case many of your readers are familiar with, and they were no doubt surprised to find that she had been indicted for "manslaughter." The crime was a deliberate murder: at least it is so regarded by those who are acquainted with the facts of the affair, and the hope is often heard expressed that "money" will not in this case carry the day and defeat justice. It is a fact, however, that so used are the people of this city becoming to crime in all its phases, that what would be looked upon as something horrible in Buffalo is treated as a joke here. An evening paper lately gave the particulars of a brutal case as "The Freaks of an Irishman"—the said "freaks" being as follows: An Irishman knocked down a poor woman two or three times, and not content with that, seized her in his powerful arms and threw her in the dirty river, and when the poor woman had succeeded in scrambling out, he struck her a fearful blow over the head with a piece of board. For this outrage the brute was fined $50, which should have been $500, or its equivalent at hard labor.

### A Successful Youthful Applicant for Divorce.

A youthful applicant for divorce, at the Circuit Court in Detroit on the 17th inst., was gratified in her desire to be separated from her husband. The young wife, ELLEN J. KETCHUM, of Belleville, was married in May, 1864, when 14 years old. Her husband, a man of nearly 40 years of age, said that he had formed a fancy for the girl and she was old enough to be married, and her parents at length reluctantly gave their consent. The loving couple lived together for a few months, when ill-treatment by the husband, which had commenced about three weeks after the marriage, culminated in the wife being turned out of doors. Ever since the marriage, the wife asserts she has been supported by her parents, her husband refusing to furnish her with clothes, &c. The divorce was granted, on the grounds that the girl when married was under the legal age of consent, and of cruelty on the part of the husband. As the husband was proved to be worth $1,400, an alimony of $500 was given to the wife.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of smart, respectable, competent young women as housekeepers, competent ladies' maids, and family seamstresses, who understand cutting, fitting and operating; nursery governesses and competent nurses for children and invalids, smart chambermaids, waitresses and laundresses and first-class cooks; American, English, French, Welsh, Scotch, German, Irish, Protestants and others, of all nations and professions, linen, storeroom, pantry, and cleaning girls for hotels and large establishments, smart girls for general housework, good cooks, washers and ironers; all have good reference, and will be found willing and obliging. Employers in want of such can be supplied without delay by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a highly respectable middle-aged English woman; no incumbrance; is fully equal to the care of a household, and not above being useful herself as seamstress, &c.; is also a person of religious principles, and will be found a practical and economical housekeeper; unexceptionable references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to take care of children by a respectable elderly girl; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes; can furnish the best of City reference; has resided in one family for the last ten years. Can be seen this day (Monday) between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at 251 3d-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork and governing children, and does all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman who is a competent seamstress; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' or Grover & Baker's machines, and has no objection to light chamberwork, or attend to grown children; best of references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 (in the store) East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; or as laundress in a small family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 562 8th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable references, to the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, employment in private families by the day; can make sacks, and will take her own machine, if required; good reference. Address or call for three days at No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av. near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing, in a small family; best of reference from her last employer. Address No. 226 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; refers to her former place in the City, four years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman who is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 West 17th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on sewing-machine; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 290 9th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately arrived from the old country, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is neat and tidy, and perfectly willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; is competent to wait on a lady; has no objection to the care of grown children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an English woman who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady or go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at 115 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and washer or chambermaid and plain sewer; best City reference. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant laundress; can do fluting or general housework for a small family; best of City reference. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; an excellent baker; does up linens in excellent style; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry and baking; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages $16. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, SEWING by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Can be seen at No. 397 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EXperienced infant's nurse; can take the entire care; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German girl to cook, wash and iron; can speak no English. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT person a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 40 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY a Protestant girl with good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman a situation as wet nurse in a gentleman's family; has lost her own baby. Call for two days at No. 155 West 37th-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, side dishes, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a small family, or to take care of a child, by a young girl well recommended. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 19 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress, and can do fine washing; the best City references furnished. Call at No. 319 7th-av., corner 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a respectable married woman; baby seven weeks old. Call for two days at No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WASHING WANTED BY A WIDOW woman at her own house at No. 308 East 33d-st., two stairs up, front room.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachman, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 6TH-av., near 14th-st., may be obtained a Protestant laundress, who can do French fluting; an English chambermaid and waitress, a Protestant cook, and at short notice English, American, Scotch, Welsh, German and French.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 Sixth-av.

A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL WOULD LIKE to engage with a family as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; would assist in washing. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant, single young man, as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; the very best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 329 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER AND CAPAble man, a situation as coachman; best city reference given. A call or note addressed to M. L., at R. Camble's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., will be promptly attended to; or at No. 79 West 31st-st., private stable. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his last employer as to sobriety and capability; no objections to the country. Address A. B., box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant single young man, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; has no objection to wages or would take anything to do in a Protestant family; can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 329 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTAble character, who can give first-class reference, a situation as waiter in a private house, or light porter in an importing store. Address, on Monday, P. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and first-rate City driver; has the best City references. Address J. O., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and gardener by a single man, English; understands his business perfectly; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and assist in the garden or make himself generally useful; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN, lately married, without any family, as coachman or vegetable gardener, where he can have a house in part payment of salary; good references given. Address J. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and Groom; perfectly understands his business; can bring the best of City references; would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country: is a Protestant. Address R. C., Box No 208, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; can give excellent City reference; is temperate and sober. Address for two days, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN; understands all work about a gentleman's place—fruit trees, flowers, cows and horses, or the care of a small farm; has the best recommendations in the City. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a commission in a tea and coffee store; has good references, and can give $100 security. Address, with particulars, D. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; several years' experience; best of reference. Call or address T. W. L., No. 43 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN FOR a well-recommended man, present employer going to Europe. Apply at store No. 94 Maiden-lane, or private stable, No. 118 West 18th-st., for JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has the best of City reference. Call or address P. F., coachman, at Brewster & Baldwin's, corner Broadway and 16th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR gardener and farmer, by a thoroughly competent man; greenhouses, graperies, grounds, &c. Address VINE, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITER, SINGLE man, in a private family; long City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE man; understands the care and management of horses, harness, &c.; is a good and careful driver; has the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Address H. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, TWO girls—one a good cook, and willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other a good washer and ironer, and willing to assist with chamberwork and waiting when required. Call at No. 110 East 17th-st., after 10 A. M. on Monday.

WANTED—A COOK; MUST UNDERSTAND French and American cooking in all its branches, and be an extra good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; City reference indispensable; high wages to a competent person. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 230 East 50th-st. near 1st-av.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON COATS, SINGER'S machine; only experienced hands need to apply; the highest wages and steady work will be given, at Mr. R. ROSENTHAL'S, No. 381 East 9th-st., between Avenues C and D., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class seamstress; one who can dress hair preferred. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK AND A LAUNDRESS Protestants; must be neat and obliging. Apply at No. 58 West 17th-st., 9 to 12 A. M.

FARMER WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, coming well recommended, who understands farmwork and the management of horses, cows, and vegetable garden, may hear of a good situation by applying at No. 51 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral up-stairs work. Apply at No. 184 East 18th-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately, at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

## LECTURES.

MAJ.-GEN. O. O. HOWARD
WILL LECTURE
AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
at 8 o'clock
THIS EVENING,
(Monday, Oct. 22,)
on
OUR CHRISTIAN DUTY TO THE SOUTH.
Tickets 50 cents.
Doors open at 7½ P. M.

## COAL.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD—SUCH AS pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Wood Depot, No. 78 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

## ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM POland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; Gentlemen $1.

FREE LECTURE ON ASTROLOGY AND public examination of nativities, No. 814 Broadway, at 8 P. M., every SATURDAY and MONDAY.

PROF. A. E. MAURICE, CLAIRVOYANT, at No. 11 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.

## AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1866,
At 1 o'clock, P. M.,
IN FRONT OF STORE NO. 112 PEARL-ST.,
(Hanover-square,)
ABOUT
300 BALES OF COTTON.

Slightly damaged by fresh water, and saved from the fire at Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 60 East 34th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.:

All the elegant furniture, &c., in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood drawingroom suite, in crimson and gold satin; marble-top centre and fancy tables, rich pier and mantle mirrors, very fine satin and lace curtains, carved walnut library furniture, walnut extension table, buffet, dining chairs, elegant French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, elegant mantel clocks and ornaments, lounges, easy chairs, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, medallion velvet and Brussels carpets. Also a number of very choice original oil paintings, by Kruseman, Blondel, Van Ingen, Koek-Koek, Carlous, Clernot, Waldorp, Sharp, Morton, Muller, and others. The house will be open for exhibition on Monday, 22d inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Theall & Curtis, No. 62 Liberty-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 18 First-place, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suite, in brocatel; marble-top etagere, large pier mirror, paintings, secretary bookcase, marble and chamber furniture, hair mattresses, walnut buffet, extension table, chairs, dinner and tea sets, glassware, plated ware, velvet and Brussels carpets, window shades, &c.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 98 Pierrepont-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

SPLENDID PARLOR FURNITURE, AS GOOD AS NEW—One suite solid rosewood, richly carved, six pieces, covered with the very best crimson satin damask and linen covers, made by Dessoir.

TWO WINDOW CURTAINS to match, by Patten, 11 feet 6 inches long, in the best possible style.

RICH AXMINSTER CARPET, 120 yards, border 44 yards.

BRONZE CHANDELIER, six lights, with globes.

No other furniture in the house to be sold.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral CHARLES H. BELL, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction at this yard, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following, viz.:

1 large Crank Shaft.
2 Fire Engines.
1 Upright Boiler.
Lot of Oil Barrels.
28 Boats of various sizes and patterns.
About 135 loads of Coal-Cinders from brass furnaces; also a quantity of condemned Wood.

For catalogues of sale apply at Storekeeper's Office, Navy-yard, New-York, Oct. 11, 1866.

EDWARD HOOKER, A. V. Lieut.-Commander,
United States Navy, Naval Storekeeper.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 10, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., two thousand (2,000) barrels of Cannon Powder.

The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 251 East 79th-st., an assortment of household furniture, comprising rosewood suite in green plush, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood piano-forte, French plate pier-glass, mahogany marble-top bureaus, French bedsteads, chairs, tables, secretary and book-case, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues ready at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.—Office No. 14 Pine-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the coal yards Nos. 79 and 81 Horatio-st., and also corner of Horatio and West sts.

Scales and weights, iron safe, office furniture, sheds, fencing, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE COMMODORE LEVY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Tillotson, Esq., referee:

FIRST-AV.—Lot, with buildings, east side, 24 feet north 12th-st., 23.11x100 feet.

FIRST-AV.—Northeast corner 2d-st., 50x80 feet; occupied as coal-yard.

BOWERY—No. 309, two-story and attic brick store and dwelling.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Northeast corner Goerck-st., 40x81.3, with buildings.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Northwest corner Mangin-st., 59.7x81.3, with buildings.

GOERCK-ST.—1 lot east side, 81.3 north of Rivington-st., 20x98.4.

STANTON-ST.—Southwest corner Mangin-st., 20.2x18.3.

CROSBY-ST.—No. 90, with seven-story brick building, 25x100 feet.

DUANE-ST.—No. 70, valuable lot through to Manhattan-place, 25x70 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Southwest corner Sheriff-st., 25x80 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Valuable lot south side, 75 feet east of Lewis-st., 25x100 feet.

BROOME-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet west of Norfolk-st., 25x100 feet.

CANAL-ST.—No. 230, valuable property near Hudson-st.

HOUSTON-ST.—Northwest corner Laurens-st., 49.6x65 feet.

MACDOUGAL-ST.—No. 8, with buildings, near Spring-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—No. 105, 25x100 feet, near Prince-st.

PRINCE-ST.—No. 64, 20x53.3, with three-story brick building.

SULLIVAN-ST.—Nos. 78, 80 and 82; valuable property.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nos. 107, 109 and 109½, running through to 9th-st.

EAST 13TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 245.6 west of Avenue B, 25x103.3.

WEST 39TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 400 feet east of 8th-av., each 25x100 feet.

LEASEHOLD.

GREENWICH-ST.—2 valuable lots east side, near Barrow-st.

DIVISION-ST.—52x49.3, near Jefferson-st.

Book-maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Place Stables, No. 62 East 14th-st., for convenience of sale,

VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES OF ETHAN ALLEN, HAMBLETONIAN AND TRUSTEE'S STOCK.

The property of a gentleman changing his residence, to be sold without reserve, viz.:

STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE FANNY—Foaled July 12, 1860, out of the Mountain Maid, by Zac. Allen. Mountain Maid was by Black Hawk, Zac. Allen by Ethan Allen, out of Black Hawk mare Lady Defiance.

STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE ROVER—Foaled 1861, as above.

IRON GRAY MARE JOSEPHINE—Foaled 1862, as above.

BAY STALLION CHAMPION—Foaled 1864, out of mare Lady of the Lake, by Zac Allen.

BROWN FILLY LADY LIGHTFOOT—Foaled 1861, by Rysdick's Hambletonian, out of Belle of Bristol.

BLACK CANADA HORSE JACK—6 years old; can trot very fast, now in 2:50; a good pole horse.

DARK BAY HORSE ST. LAWRENCE—Very fast; will trot single under 2:40; double in 2:45; 7 years old.

BROWN HORSE RATTLER—Very fast; will trot in 2:45 double; has been driven with St. Lawrence; 7 years old, this team can be driven by a child; do not pull.

DARK BAY MARE ROSA BONHEUR—Thoroughbred; is with foal by Zac. Allen.

CHESTNUT MARE LADY BIRD—Trustee stock, and others.

Particulars in catalogue.

ALSO,

LIGHT WAGON, nearly new; DOUBLE HARNESS, &c.

Can be seen as above two days before sale.

ALSO,

TRANSPORT, A SADDLE MARE—6 years old; good in harness; dam Transet, by Marmion. Marmion was out of Zeila, by Waterloo, the only colt imported Victory ever got in this country.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 19, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department I will sell at public auction, at Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., ten buildings, each 80 feet long by 16 feet wide; eight buildings, each 30 feet long by 16 feet wide; and one building, 60 feet long by 16 feet wide.

The attention of builders and others is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on rendition of bills by the auctioneer.

The buildings must be removed in fifteen days from time of sale.

A steamboat will be in readiness at Castle Garden wharf on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., to convey persons who wish to examine the buildings.

Also, at the same place at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale to convey those who wish to attend with a view to purchasing. For passes and further particulars apply to the undersigned. By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE, ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.—THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 158 West 34th-st., between Brodway and 7th-av., all the elegant rosewood, walnut, and oak parlor, bedroom, and diningroom furniture, in fine order, made by Roux, Marcotte, and Dessoir; pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, (Steinway, maker,) rich satin and lace curtains, elegant mantel clocks and ornaments; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; fine French china, glass, and silver ware. Also, several very fine original oil paintings by Herring, Shayer, and C. F. Muller, (after Murillo and others;) the contents of the library, in part of Scott's, Cooper's, Moore's, Shelley's, Dickens', and Hogarth's illustrated works, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST., AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, the following described property, viz.:

WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60, being 30 feet in width in front, 25 feet 7½ inches in the rear, by about 33 feet in depth. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ABR'M. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Harlem, No. 22 West 129th-st., near 4th-av., residence of the late Isaac P. Batchelder.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 22 West 129th-st., elegant household furniture, comprising in part velvet and Brussels carpets, rich rosewood etageres and centre tables, carved rosewood bookcase and secretary, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, cottage suites, black walnut and rosewood bedroom furniture, extension tables, black walnut buffets, China, dinner and tea sets. Also, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters, &c., &c., together with crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINOR WILL sell by auction

On TUESDAY, Oct. 23,

at 10 o'clock, at the private stables No. 3 Sniffen-court, 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.,

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz.:

ONE PAIR BROWN HORSES, superior style, good action, 15.3 hands high, seven and eight years old, long tails, &c.

ONE BLACK SADDLE PONY, very handsome; been used by a family for the past year.

ONE ROAN PONY, very superior and fleet animal; been used by a boy.

DARK BAY MARE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old last Spring; warranted sound and kind in all harness; very stylish.

ONE BAROUCHE CARRIAGE, made by Lawrence.

ONE PARK PHAETON, first class, nearly new, shifting top, by Demarest.

One PIANO-BOX WAGON, one or two seats, by Demarest.

One PORTLAND SLEIGH, trimmed.

One set CARRIAGE HARNESS, covered mountings, by Trainor.

One set SINGLE HARNESS.
One SADDLE AND BRIDLE.
One VALUABLE ROBE.
One WOLF ROBE.
One LAP ROBE.
One pair DRESS BLANKETS.
Stable BLANKETS, SHEETS, WHIPS, &c., &c.

Can be seen on Monday, the day previous to sale.

ALSO,

One BLACK MARE, 16 hands high, 10 years old, fine roadster, perfectly gentle; has trotted in 3:05.

One SORREL COLT, 5 years old, 15 hands high; Long Island Morgan of great promise.

One PARK PHAETON, used three months, made by John R. Lawrence.

One set LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS, made by Trainor, used three times.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND PEARL-st. property, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., (Stevens House, late Delmonico's.)

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 111 Broadway, the well-known Stevens House property, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Broadway, corner of Morris-st., nearly opposite the Bowling-green. The ground is 95 feet 2 inches on Broadway by about 111 feet in depth. One of the most substantial buildings in the City, and can be used for any business requiring great strength.

ALSO,

PEARL-ST. PROPERTY, NEXT TO WALL-ST.

The substantial four-story brick store and lot, No. 157 Pearl-st., next to the northwest corner of Wall. Lot 24 feet 6 inches on Pearl by about 89 feet in depth. The building is connected with the Wall-st. property of J. C. Bell, Esq., and is used for offices.

44TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 105 feet east of 4th-av.

4TH-AV.—1 lot southwest corner 4th-av. and 120th-st.

Particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND HARRISON-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., the following-described property, viz.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The plot of land, with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Washington and Harrison-sts., and known as Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Harrison-st., being together 60 feet 4 inches in width by 50 feet in depth.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 77 valuable lots near Prospect park, in the 8th and 9th Wards, Brooklyn. JAMES COLE, SENR., will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,) 77 lots, situated on Flatbush, 5th and 6th-avs. and on Bergen, Wyckoff and Pearsall-sts. This property is located in one of the best sections of the City, near Prospect Park and on two lines of railroads. For maps, &c., apply to STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Esq., trustee, No. 14 Wall-st., N. Y., or of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC Auction, by authority of the Bureau of Ordnance, at the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-Yard, New-York, at noon on the 31st day of October, 1866, a lot of building stone, about nine hundred (900) cubic yards, and also a lot of hewn stone, about thirty-seven (37) cubic yards.

The above stones are stowed on the Naval Hospital grounds, and must be removed in ten (10) days after the sale is concluded, otherwise they will revert to the United States Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

J. R. M. MULLANY,
Captain and Inspector of Ordnance.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 83 Crosby-st., pier and mantel mirrors, rich lace and brocatel curtains, oil-paintings and engravings, centre-tables, parlor suites, fine carpets, piano, Herring's safe, mahogany marble-top chamber suites, fine bedding, wardrobes, with all the dining-room and kitchen furniture in the above house. Catalogues.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LATELY subsisting between the subscribers, under the name of WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.

C. A. WAINWRIGHT, }
ROBERT C. McLEOD, } General partners.
EDWARD T. SHAW, Special partner.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19. 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of

WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.

Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.

JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of AMES & KNAPP, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. THEODORE AMES assuming the outstanding obligations and will continue the Stock Brokerage business at No. 30 Broad-st.

THEODORE AMES,
CHARLES P. KNAPP.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.

EDWARD MORRISON,
ANDREW SOHER,
JOSEPH SOHER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of WM. S. HALE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. S. HALE,
JAMES P. HOLMES, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.

MR. GIDEON POTT HAS THIS DAY been admitted a member of our firm, and the business will be carried on under the style of POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, in the front office of Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.'s new building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH the above sum, in a well-established and favorably known lumber concern; the additional capital is wanted not only to increase their present safe and growing trade, but to improve their present opportunity for insuring large profits, and can be paid in as required. Address, with real name only, LUMBER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A PARTY WHO CAN CONTROL A CASH trade at the North and West, which will pay a net profit of $40,000 per annum, wishes to start a new concern, and find a partner with not less than $20,000. Address F. A. C., Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE 5-YEARS' LEASE and stock, fixtures and furniture of an old and well-established butter and cheese store No. 502 8th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 89 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS RESTaurant and dining-saloon down town, in a good location, with a long lease. Inquire at No 189 Pearl-st., third floor.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING-store for sale at cost. Address W. & S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

DRESSMAKING

BY MADAME CARSON, NO. 885 BROADWAY.
In the latest styles, at twenty-four hours' notice.

YOUNG AMERICA: CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

Onward in their mental culture,
Up the hill of science leading;
Novel, pure and full of interest,
Grand the truths each page discloses.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1866.

### Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. FAUST. Characters by Kellogg, Natali-Testa, Mazzoleni, Bellini.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MACBETH. Mme. Adelaide Ristori in her great role of Lady Macbeth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, £100,000. Characters by John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, W. H. Norton, J. C. Williamson, Geo. Browne, T. Graham, Cashin, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. SPITFIRE and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. JESSE BROWN and CAPTAIN KYD. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE DREAM OF DESTINY and IRELAND AND AMERICA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. DOCTOR OF ALL-CAN-TEAR-HER.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE-OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

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### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The steamships *City of Washington*, *Hermann* and *Manhattan* arrived at this port yesterday, with dates by the first-named steamer to the 11th inst. Alarming reports were current in Paris concerning the health of the Princess CHARLOTTE. It is said that recent disappointments had affected her reason. The *Patrie* discredited and ridiculed these reports, and the latest telegrams say that the Princess was getting better There were rumors of a diplomatic rupture between Prussia and Austria in case the latter power shall persist in its intention of appointing M. DE BEUST Minister of Foreign Affairs. If Austria persists a renewal of war is upon the cards. JOHN BRIGHT made an eloquent Reform speech at Leeds, England, on the 9th inst., before an immense audience.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to the 25th, and from Buenos Ayres to the 12th ult. The Brazilian fleet in the Paraguay had suffered a severe loss in the blowing up by a torpedo of the fine iron-clad *Rio Janeiro*, and with her a small mortar-boat. This happened in the bombardment of a fort near Curupaiti. Nearly all the crew of the iron-clad perished. There are conflicting stories of a heavy battle on the lines around Curupaiti—one account saying that the Brazilians captured a strong fort, but at the great sacrifice of more than a thousand men; the other story discredits the affair altogether. Brazil is preparing to send 10,000 more men to the Plate; and a call has been made by President MITRE for 3,000 more, in Provincial contingents.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Official intelligence from Mexico has been received to the effect that MAXIMILIAN, on the 30th ult., was to leave the capital for Cuernavaca to secure rest and a better climate. This virtually contradicts the statement that he had gone to San Luis to take command of the army.

Information was received from Baltimore last evening that the Police Commissioners, instead of appearing to-day before Gov. SWANN in answer to certain charges of misconduct preferred against them, will, through counsel, file a response, denying the Governor's power to try them, and at the same time declaring their readiness to meet their accusers before any court of competent jurisdiction.

A case has just been tried in Baltimore, in which two employes in the City Water Department claimed of the City Government one-fifth additional pay for an excess of two hours a day of labor performed over eight hours, which, by the ordinances of the city, are made a legal day's work for all persons employed in every department of the City Government. The facts of the case having been proved by the plaintiffs, the Court decided that it was optional for the plaintiffs to work the ten hours required of them or to resign their positions as laborers, and that they could make no legal claim for extra compensation.

The Poughkeepsie and Eastern Dutchess people are exhibiting considerable interest in the projected railroad east from Poughkeepsie to intersect the New-England lines. A meeting was held at Washington Hollow on the 19th. to forward the matter. One of the speakers stated as an argument in its favor that a connection could be made with the Walkill Valley Road at New Paltz, by building a line of nine miles on the west side of the river, and thus the coal fields of Pennsylvania, as well as the Great West, would be opened up to them by a direct line.

On Thursday last the Assistant Engineer of the steamer *Saratoga*, on the trip from Norfolk to Richmond, while attending to some derangement in the engine-room, unfortunately ventured too near the shaft, which struck him on the head and shoulders, precipitating the doomed man to the flooring below, and making his body a mangled and inanimate mass. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and leaves a wife and five children, who reside in this City.

A singular conscience-money case has occurred in the Pension Office. Capt. JOHN MCKEE, of the Thirty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, now residing at Hamilton, Ohio, was wounded by a ball, which struck the seventh rib, passed through his lungs and emerged near the spinal column. He was awarded a full pension, but has returned half the amount received for the past year, on the ground that his health is so improved that he is not entitled to a pension for that degree of disability.

The Montreal *Herald* states that the promise of the Colonial Secretary to institute a full inquiry into the Lamirande case is evidently to be energetically carried out. Instructions have been received by Atlantic cable for the preparation of copies of all the papers relating to it, and these are now being made by the proper officials.

Gen. L. C. BAKER, in company with several Eastern capitalists, has purchased the mill-site and extensive water-power just above the city of Lansing, Mich. They propose to erect a flouring-mill, saw-mill, woolen-factory and paper mill—the latter to be operated by an Eastern company, who have a patent for manufacturing paper from wood.

A young woman named DELIA COLWELL, of Erie, Pa., committed suicide by drowning both herself and her young babe in the river at Detroit on Friday last. She eloped from a boarding school with a young man who brought her to Detroit, seduced and deserted her.

The President visited Baltimore yesterday in response to an invitation from the Roman Catholic Council to attend its closing session. He was accompanied by Mrs. PATTERSON, and returned to Washington in the afternoon.

A young man in Binghamton, New-York, was recently struck with paralysis of the lower limbs and of a portion of the pelvic muscles, supposed to have been caused partly by lying on the damp ground after violent exercise at base ball playing.

Letters from Quebec say that much suffering exists among those whose homes were destroyed by the recent fire. A gentleman of Boston has sent $500 to the relief fund.

Chief-Justice CHASE has been elected President of the American Freedmen's and Union Commission, in place of Bishop SIMPSON, resigned.

Several new 15-inch guns have been received in Detroit, and are to be mounted on the fort that guards the city.

### LOCAL NEWS.

DAVID BARTLETT, EDWARD WATSON, *alias* Ed. McGuire, *alias* "Fairy" McGuire, and OREM SIMMS, *alias* "Rory" Simms, were arrested on Friday by Capt. JOURDAN, Detective ELDER and Boston Detective SARGENT, on a charge of having robbed the Bowdoinham, Me., Bank, of $75,000 in bonds and notes, on the 22d of last June. The arrests were effected after severe struggles with desperate thieves, and the pursuit extended over the space of four months. The prisoners were on Saturday taken to Boston for trial. All three are professional burglars, and have served out several years in State Prisons.

A meeting of the French Canadians was held on Saturday evening to take measures for sending relief to the sufferers by the fire at Quebec. Messrs. Charles Maussette, George Batchelor, F. Boucher, B. Giroux, F. X. Clouton, P. Thériautte, D. Lamoreux, P. A. Gray, F. Moreux, L. P. Fountain and E. Gosselin were appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions, which are to be handed over to Mr. ASHWORTH, agent for the Canadian banks in this City. An offer was received from the National Express Company to transport all goods free of charge.

A desperate row occurred in "Madam Bell's" Broadway concert saloon on Saturday night, when three strangers from the West became involved in a quarrel and affray, during which one LEWIS LAMBERT received a severe pistol wound in the side, inflicted by JOHN N. BLAIR. The assailant was arrested and held for examination, while the wounded man was removed to his hotel. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The closing services of the Broome-street Central Presbyterian Church took place yesterday. Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., preached in the morning; interesting services were held in the Sunday School in the afternoon, and the pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, preached an historical discourse in the evening. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, a former pastor of the Church, delivered a solemn and affecting closing address.

Judge BARBOUR, of the Superior Court, Chambers, gave an important oral opinion Saturday on the question of the powers of the Board of Health in the supression of nuisances, and also on the constitutionality of its organization, and of the right of the Legislature to confer upon it legislative powers. He disagrees with Judge MCCUNN on one point, and with Judge DALY and Judge BARNARD on another.

The work of reconstruction of St. Patrick's Cathedral, lately destroyed by fire, has been begun. Scaffolding is being put up and the *débris* removed. It is intended to rebuild it on the original plan, substituting, only, iron pillars for those of wood in the old building, and roofing with slate instead of shingle.

The new Methodist Church in Thirty-fifth-street was dedicated yesterday, the sermon being preached by Bishop JANES.

The ninth anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital was celebrated yesterday. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by Rev. Drs. WASHBRONE and TYNG.

Gold left off at 146⅜ on Saturday, establishing a decline of 6 per cent. since the close of the previous week. Exchange on London advanced to 109 per cent. The Funds steady; the Railways active and firm at the close of dealings; Northwest 5 per cent. higher than on Friday. Money in liberal supply.

The leading articles of domestic produce were in brisk demand at firmer and buoyant prices for Flour, Grain and Pork. Foreign merchandise was inactive. The freight market was dull, with 427 vessels of all classes in port.

### The State Canvass.

The Democrats are much more sanguine of electing Mr. HOFFMAN than they were a fortnight ago. The number of names registered already indicates a vote in the City which will approach, if it does not exceed, a hundred thousand; and this fact is regarded as favorable to a very heavy Democratic majority here. A very strong effort has also been made to array the entire liquor-dealing vote, and especially the German lager-beer interest, on the Democratic side. The existing license-law is sweepingly condemned even by that very large class of respectable and responsible dealers to whom it is of decided advantage, and as it was enacted by a Republican Legislature, it is easy to excite hostility to the Republican party on account of it. The naturalization committees of the Democratic party are also very active, and are naturalizing and registering a very heavy vote, in addition to what has been hitherto cast.

The action of the Syracuse Convention in authorizing a reorganization of the Union Party in this City, and the exclusion of all who declined to accept the creed of political faith and action prescribed by certain political aspirants, is likely now to make itself somewhat injuriously felt. It is perfectly well understood now that this was a trick intended solely to secure Congressional nominations in certain districts,—as for example the Sixth; and Committees were empowered, so far as a State Convention could empower them, to "purge" the party of all who would not vote as required in electing the nominating Conventions, by making a new enrolment of members. The practical and intended result was that two or three ultra Radicals in each ward made up the Republican Party to suit themselves, excluding as traitors and renegades everybody whom they chose to consider "unsound." This was very naturally and very properly regarded by the great body of Republican electors as an arbitrary and utterly unwarranted attempt to create a *new* party, and they have accordingly gone on under the old organization, precisely as if nothing of the kind had been attempted.

This state of things can scarcely fail to affect somewhat seriously the Republican vote of the City, as very many of those excluded by this new and arbitrary attempt at reorganizing the party will not recognize it by supporting its nominees. Perhaps, as their main object is supposed to have been already accomplished, the State Committee might wisely interpose with the tardy exercise of a little liberality in the matter.

In the interior of the State the Republican organization is vigorous and its efforts effective. The vote will be large, and the Republican majorities will be at least as heavy as heretofore. But they must be considerably increased, according to present appearances, to overcome what is likely to be the Democratic preponderance in this City. The Republican Committees cannot be too active and energetic. They must not make the mistake of being over-confident of the result. They must remember that the Democratic Party is struggling to regain its ascendency in the State. It cares nothing for the President's policy, or for the Philadelphia platform, or for the election of members of Congress favorable to either. *It seeks a party victory*, and will sacrifice anything and everything to secure it. If they can carry this State for the Democratic candidate, they will regard the resurrection of their party as secured, and will throw overboard without remorse the President and his policy, except so far as they can make them still longer useful to their party ends.

### Demands of the Extremists.

The fact that the Republican Party has won its victories and is carrying on its canvass with a distinct declaration that it indorses the Constitutional Amendment as the basis of Southern restoration, appears to stimulate the extreme Radicals to fresh extravagance in their demands. They spurn the idea of conciliation and compromise. The moderate terms of the amendment excite their indignation, and form the ground upon which they call for its rejection. There shall be no restoration of the Union, they tell us, unless they dictate the conditions and enjoy control of the Government. Let us see what the conditions amount to which they propose to enforce.

The demagogues who have addressed themselves to Republican audiences under the captivating appellation of "Southern Loyalists," set forth their plan in an address issued on the completion of their pilgrimage. And the demands they make are few and emphatic. They ask, in the first place, that the existing organization of the Southern States shall be considered null and void; that all that has been done in respect to State Government since the war shall be put aside as inoperative and invalid; that they shall be treated as conquered territory, in regard to which the work of government and law must be commenced again *de novo*. They require, in the next place, that the power of governing in the States to be thereafter organized shall be confined rigidly to those who may come up to their standard of loyalists—every black man being assumed to be loyal because of his color, but the great majority of white men to be disfranchised and held in subjection by the white faction which Mr. HAMILTON shall pronounce politically orthodox. The impracticability of the project does not mitigate its wickedness. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the question of feasibility for a moment occupied the attention of the authors of the address. They did not pause to consider the means of giving effect to their requirements, or the consequences which their adoption would entail. What signify consequences to adventurers? What care they for the anarchy that will follow the sweeping away of existing State Governments?—the annulling of their action ratifying the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution?—the destruction of the shield which State legislation has thrown over the civil rights of freedmen?—the ignoring of the State repudiation of the rebel debt? All these are trivial considerations in the opinion of the handful of worthless fellows who would fain monopolize the law-making and the ruling power in the South, and to that end are prepared to precipitate ten States into a confusion worse than that which immediately followed the suppression of the rebellion. But the North has too much at stake in the issue to permit the Brownlows and Hamiltons to try their hands at the incendiarism they selfishly suggest.

The reconstruction of the Southern States may not have been accomplished in strict accordance with Constitutional forms. Irregularities occurred in connection with it, for which it would be difficult to find exact precedent or logical justification. But it has been completed. Congress and the country have recognized it; and as it is so it must stand. Not the slightest good can result from an agitation of the subject. The part of wisdom is to accept so much as has been completed, and to make existing facts the foundation of any further guarantee of national unity. The proposed Constitutional Amendment is desirable, because it presupposes the sufficiency of what has already been done, and renders the Constitutional security complete without unsettling the compact between the Government and the Southern people.

The disorganizing and revolutionary scheme of the "Southern Loyalists," however, is not the only indication of the mischief which the extreme Radicals would inflict upon the country. WENDELL PHILLIPS has propounded his plan, too, and though his process differs somewhat from that devised by BROWNLOW and HAMILTON, the result aimed at is the same. He is not wild enough to talk of overthrowing existing State governments, or of consigning State affairs to a few beggarly and unprincipled adventurers. But he opposes any settlement which does not embrace negro suffrage, and he would so manage the business of restoration that no Southern State shall be brought "formally" within the Union until after the next Presidential election. Meanwhile he would get rid of the President by impeaching and deposing him; and would secure the army by putting a more accommodating General in the place of GRANT. "Then *we* will run the machine," exclaims the fiery PHILLIPS. Yes; when these things happen, doubtless, the revolutionists "*will* run the machine." With the President removed, and Gen. GRANT officially decapitated, and the Southern States reduced to territories, and the Southern whites held in bondage, and with BROWNLOW and BUTLER and PHILLIPS "running the machine," the condition and fate of the Republic might be confidently foretold. What would five-twenties be worth then?

The indifference of these extremists to the peace and the material interests of the country is equaled only by their contempt for the Constitution and the law. Nothing is respected which obstructs their path. Nothing is heeded which interferes with their designs. To the financial exigencies of the country, to the critical condition of its industry, to the craving of the people for harmony and peace they are sublimely indifferent. They want no peace, because in confusion is their sole chance of prominence and profit. And their highest conception of statesmanship lies in the exhibition of despotic power, and the cultivation of passions that would disgrace a tribe of savages. As to the Constitution, *that* is an old fogy instrument, of no avail in these times unless for the moment it serve their purposes. And the law they heed must be the law of their own making. To all other law they are opposed. Hence their projects are framed with an entire disregard of the principles and forms of law, and of all authority not subject to their manipulation.

Some of the consequences of the temper which these extremists have introduced into the discussion of the grave questions before the country are apparent in the lawless threats which are now prevalent from Maryland to Missouri. Everywhere the Radicals of the ultra strife seem disposed to take matters into their own hands, and to assert their right to rule, whether the law gives them warrant or not. From Baltimore, for instance, we hear of armed organizations, of appeals for physical aid, of preparations for street conflict. And for what purpose? And under what provocation? Why, in view of the possible removal by Gov. SWANN of Police Commissioners who are charged with violation of duty. The law makes the Governor the judge during the recess of the Legislature; the case is brought before him in conformity with law, and he declares his resolve to be governed by the law in any action he may take. His position in the premises is legally impregnable, and the spirit in which he approaches his duty—judging from his reported remarks—is unobjectionable. If his decision be at variance with law, the law furnishes the means of redress. Yet, forsooth, the Radical faction declare that, law or no law, the Police Commissioners shall not be removed; and preparations have been made by the mob for armed resistance to the lawful authority of the State Executive. The same violent and lawless temper is discernible elsewhere, in Missouri especially; the doctrine acted upon by the Radicals apparently being that, under the pretence of superior loyalty, they are at liberty to plunge the country afresh into strife and armed contention.

National safety requires the maintenance of law, whether against Radicals or rebels, and the prevention of trouble by hastening the restoration of the Union on the moderate basis prescribed by the Republican Party. By this method, more readily than by any other, may the revolutionary schemes of the Radicals be effectually frustrated.

### The Progress of the Reform Agitation in England.

The late British news by mail, which we publish this morning, shows that so far from the Reform agitation having exhausted itself at Birmingham, Manchester, and other radical towns, its force and consistency are every day becoming more manifest.

The Leeds gathering, of which we have ample particulars, was not only great in point of the numbers assembled—from 120,000 to 150,000 being present—but it was still greater in the character of those assembled; in the resoluteness of purpose which marked the assemblage; and in the distinctness and power which were apparent in the speeches delivered. That of Mr. BRIGHT, which we publish at length, is certainly the boldest appeal he has yet made for the enfranchisement of the working classes.

It does appear to independent lookers-on that the Tory Party made a sad mistake in the interest of the privileged classes when its leaders, aided by a discontented Whig faction, decided to reject the moderate measure of Reform presented by Mr. GLADSTONE. That measure would have added about two hundred thousand voters to the British Parliamentary constituency. There would have still remained something less than five millions of unenfranchised British male adults—a number one would think quite sufficient to allow some margin for further attempts in the way of liberalizing the British Constitution.

Lord RUSSELL and his colleagues, indeed, had stopped so much short of a clear leap into the arms of Democracy, that even if the population of the British Islands should henceforth remain stationary, it would take at least *twenty-five* Reform Bills quite as liberal as Mr. GLADSTONE'S to establish anything approaching to manhood suffrage. At the rate at which the most advanced British reformers have been content to travel heretofore, say a new franchise bill every twenty-five or thirty years, several centuries would have quietly glided by before any very alarming progress could be made toward unbridled democracy in England. The opponents of Mr. GLADSTONE, by relieving him of official responsibility, have not only changed the whole political situation to their own damage, as the upholders of class interests, but they have fastened upon themselves the alternative of taking up the franchise and representation questions promptly and in a liberal spirit, or of ignominiously surrendering power and position to the party recently deposed.

If the Tories should choose to offer a moderately liberal Reform Bill, it is the wish of Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord RUSSELL, Mr. CARDWELL and others of the Liberal Party that the House of Commons should meet whatever overtures are made, in a frank and conciliatory spirit. But there is this difficulty now in the way of compromise—and as our foreign mail to-day shows, it is a *growing* difficulty—that a measure such as would have been acceptable six months ago to the more active and advanced Reformers, will not be taken as a final settlement when Parliament reassembles.

The foolish argument of Lord GROSVENOR, Mr. LOWE and other Whigs, when the GLADSTONE measure was under discussion—that there was no popular demand for Reform—has been refuted in a way which they could little have dreamed of. There has been no such uprising of the working classes of England in the memory of the living generation. There were meetings in every corner of the kingdom in 1831 and 1832—meetings of the noisy and tumultuous kind—but there were few popular assemblages of that period that could at all be compared in point of intelligence, sobriety, fixedness of purpose and thorough earnestness with these late political gatherings. And by that sign, it needs no soothsayer to tell us, that the people of England will not only have a reform bill, but they will have one of far broader scope than any yet proposed by a responsible Minister of the Crown.

THE MISERIES OF AMBITION.—We are sure the most relentless opponent of the Imperial adventurer in Mexico would hear with pleasure that the painful news which comes from Rome, respecting the health of the unfortunate Princess CHARLOTTE, has either been exaggerated or is altogether untrue. We publish such further reports this morning as have come to hand through our exchanges. They seem to have some coloring of truth about them, arising from the fact that the peculiar disorder from which the Princess is alleged to be suffering, is such as would naturally be produced by disappointment, anxiety and blasted hopes. These combined miseries have been the only fruit and result of her mission to Europe. All the fair promises which attended the ill-starred expedition which set out from Trieste four years ago have been falsified. All the energy, endurance, fortitude and kindly purpose that a heroic woman could bring to a perilous and impossible task, have been wasted—to what end? Simply to witness failure at every step, and ultimate humiliation.

### South Carolina and the Union.

The Grand Jurors of the United States District Court at Charleston the other day embodied in their Presentment a pointed allusion to national politics. The paragraph reads thus:

> "The Grand Jury, before closing their duties, feel constrained to refer to the state of the country. The peace now reigning throughout the whole country, after four years of civil war of the most sanguinary character recorded on the pages of history during the last century, is a source of most devout congratulation. When we look around and see the Civil Courts fully organized, and know that all our wrongs and grievances will be adjudicated before a jury of our countrymen, instead of before Military Courts, and other tribunals of a similar character, we have ample cause to be thankful for the peace which we are now enjoying, and should ardently desire that the sword should ever remain sheathed, and that our country may never know war any more. It is fervently hoped that the National Congress, at its next session, will dispassionately consider the state of the country, and direct its whole efforts to bring about a full restoration of the Union by the admission of all the States to that representation in the national councils guaranteed them by the Constitution, and entirely remove or modify all disqualifying acts, especially the test oath, by which the citizens of the Southern States are debarred from accepting offices that they are eminently qualified to fill, and in doing so would reflect credit upon the nation at large. *Our Northern brethren should exercise a good degree of charity in their legislation, and remember that the people of the Southern States, more especially the people of South Carolina, have been educated in the school of States Rights doctrines, and really believed that their allegiance was due to the State, and that the State, not the citizen, owed allegiance to the General Government. They honestly believed such to be their duty, and so acted. Now that it has been decided that the citizen's allegiance is due to the General Government, they have accepted the issue, and will faithfully abide by it.* In view of all these facts, we trust that at an early day all barriers to a full and complete restoration of all the States to their equal rights will be removed, and that we will again present to the world the happy spectacle of a united people."

The plea put forward in mitigation of the course pursued by the Southern people undoubtedly has truth to recommend it. With whatever harshness we may judge the rebel leaders as plotters against the integrity of the Republic, the masses who followed them are entitled to a more charitable verdict. An erroneous sense of duty probably prompted the majority; and though the legal guilt remains the same, the moral culpability is certainly lessened by the circumstance. Upon this point the testimony of Judge BRYAN, who happened to be the presiding Judge on the occasion, is important, inasmuch as his fidelity to the Union throughout the war stands unchallenged. We listen to a genuine Southern loyalist, whose speech, it will be observed, bears no resemblance to that of the bogus personages who have lately been on their travels. Judge BRYAN says:

> "He had never concealed his convictions, but had sacrificed everything to their maintenance. Entertained with the truthfulness and depth of his own convictions, he would have been an unfaithful son to his State and false to her and to his country if he had professed what he did not feel, and suppressed the opinions which he did not entertain. *He believed the State grievously in error, but her errors were those of conviction held by a people, however erring, still true, devoted and heroic, incapable of playing a part and in sincerity.* With the deepest and profoundest earnestness, and with his whole heart, he reciprocated the prayer of the Grand Jury for the restoration of the Union—a Union in reality and truth, of duty and privilege, of service and fruition, when, with united mind and resources, we shall move forward in the realization of our proper destiny, leading the vanguard of civilization and taking rank as the first nation of the world; governing this continent and exerting our proper influence upon the elder nations of Christendom."

Estimating a people by their works, it must be admitted that the South Carolinians have given evidence of a desire to abide faithfully by the Union to which they owe allegiance. The legislative protection they have thrown around the freedmen is an item to their credit which ought not to be forgotten. And it is more than possible that in their general obedience to Federal authority they present a more encouraging spectacle than Tennessee or Missouri, both of which enjoy privileges that are denied South Carolina.

Still, it is apparent from the terms of the Presentment that South Carolina will be required to take other strides before obtaining Congressional restoration to the Union. The grand jurors waste words when they ask for the abolition of the restraining oath now in force, and take no notice of the Amendment which awaits the attention of their State. The future may remove the tests to which they object, but it will not be until the general disability which the Amendment imposes upon prominent rebels obtains constitutional force and efficacy.

A more accommodating answer might please the Charleston grand jurors better. But having stated their case frankly they are entitled to truth in reply.

A SAD MEMORIAL OF JEWISH COLONIZATION.—A Peking correspondent, who has before favored us with extremely valuable information on matters in China, sends a letter—which will be found in other columns—of equal religious and historic interest. During his travels in the interior of the Celestial Empire our correspondent, who had previously known of the existence of a Jewish colony in an inland district of the country, made it part of his duty, in the early part of the present year, to visit the City of Kai-fung-fee, where traces of the remnants of the colony were to be found in the deserted ruins of a synagogue. The story, as told by the earnest and sympathetic writer, has about it all the charms of a romance, although the testimony extant as to the origin of the later history of the colony is sufficient—apart from the character of the narrator—to establish its authenticity. Here, then, in the very heart of the densest paganism and barbarism, there has existed for more than two thousand years a small, and, in point of numbers, an insignificant settlement of Israelites, who, until within a few years back, had maintained their distinctive, social, industrial and religious characteristics; who had not bowed the knee to Baal; who had maintained the Hebrew worship and observed the sacred ordinances, and who even now, in their degenerate condition, seem to cherish some faint remembrance of their holy traditions. We can think of few more touching pictures than that of the representatives of the colony—who had themselves lost all knowledge of the Hebrew language—bringing to the noble missionary for inspection a roll of the sacred law, unable to remember more than the mere names of such neglected observances, as the Feast of Tabernacles, the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and other rites practiced by a former generation.

THE DEPOSED SAXON MINISTER IN A NEW RÔLE.—It will take time to show to what a remarkable extent the Prussian victories have revolutionized old-fashioned ideas, and the *upholders* of old-fashioned ideas, in the most conservative sections of the German Fatherland. Following the retirement of Count MENSDORFF from the Austrian Ministry, comes the announcement that the redoubtable Baron VON BEUST, whilome of Saxony, is to become Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna. A Vienna letter in the London *Times* says:

> "The statement appears in several of the Viennese journals, and up to the present moment has not been contradicted. Such a selection would be a declaration of hostility to M. VON BISMARCK, which would cause the whole Prussian people to rally round him, while it would be a singular reflection on Austria herself. M. VON BISMARCK'S dislike to M. VON BEUST is of that very strong and practical character which admits of no change or diversion, and with the known resolve of the Berlin Minister not to treat with Saxony at all till M. VON BEUST ceased to be Minister, it could not be possible for the Court of Vienna to take any more decided step to show its hatred than to appoint the late Saxon Prime Minister to conduct the foreign affairs of the Empire. But it would also be a declaration that no statesman can be found in Austria fit for the post, or likely to pursue the policy on which the Emperor has determined at home and abroad. One paper declares that M. VON BEUST has made as the conditions of his taking office that there shall be '*a total breach with the clerical party and the Concordat, and a complete understanding with Hungary and the base of dualismus*,' or of Hungarian autonomy. The clerical papers are up in arms at the idea of a Protestant being placed at the head of the foreign affairs of a Catholic Power. The only thing that is really noteworthy in the statement may be the fact that it does not seem monstrous and improbable to the Viennese journals themselves. Whence the story comes it is impossible to imagine, but it appears in several papers, and is contradicted by none up to the present moment. If true we may look to most serious consequences, of which the least would be the complete estrangement of the two Courts and the impossibility of friendly relations."

The nomination of M. VON BEUST not only looks like a defiance to Prussia, but—if it is confirmed—it is an intimation to the British Government, as well, that Lord STANLEY will have to *tackle* a more formidable diplomatist than he has yet encountered—one whose especial pride it was, while he reigned in Saxony, to give British foreign secretaries "fits." What is to follow next, except it be the accession of KOSSUTH to the chief command of the Austrian army, it would be rash to conjecture. The great Saxon Minister, meanwhile, it seems, is to begin his official career at Vienna, by snubbing the hierarchy and making friends of the Magyars. This is a very fine programme, and everybody will be interested in seeing how it is carried out.

MORRISSEY FOR CONGRESS.—The *Sunday Atlas* has the following singular confession from its political reporter:

> "JOHN MORRISSEY has been nominated by the Cooper Institute Democracy, but the Tammany machine has not yet been adjusted to his car. I am assured by Supervisor HAYES that the regular nomination is certainly safe for MORRISSEY, *but is held in abeyance to stop the carping of the Radical press. He won't be nominated till within a few days of the election. I look upon the nomination and election of Morrissey as a settled fact*, and my friend JOE TOOKER had better accept 'the logic of events' and fall into the ranks of the 'regular organization' with the best grace possible. I like Gen. NELSON TAYLOR well enough, but as he will not be the nominee of the party I can't with propriety support him. There's no use of kicking against the pricks. It is decreed that MORRISSEY shall go to Congress and I don't see any use in making a fuss about it. Let him go."

The *Leader* also speaks in honeyed terms of Mr. MORRISSEY for Congress, "if the people want him." He has not yet been formally indorsed by Tammany, for Col. SHANNON has received the compliment of a nomination. It is not certain that Mr. MORRISSEY, according to this authority, will contest the district, "but" (it is added:)

> "If he should conclude to run—and it is the privilege of every American citizen to present himself for the unbiassed suffrages of his fellow-citizens, with or without a nomination—all we can say is that Col. SHANNON, the Tammany nominee, with all his admitted popularity with the masses, will have to work early and late to secure his election."

CONGRESSIONAL.—Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART has been nominated by the Republicans (acting under the old regular organization) of the Sixth District for Congress. This is an excellent nomination in every way. Mr. STEWART served in the State Assembly last Winter with ability, independence and fidelity to the interests of his constituents. He has always acted with the Republican and Union parties, and did not join the new organization which was set on foot in this City by a Committee deriving its pretended authority from the Syracuse Convention. We trust he will be elected.

### The Baltimore Peabody Institute.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY arrived here yesterday, and is lodged at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. PEABODY is on his way to Baltimore to be present on the occasion of inaugurating his Institute on the 27th inst. We trust that his presence in Baltimore, with purposes so beneficent toward its inhabitants, may have a calming influence.

Mr. PEABODY goes from Baltimore to Cincinnati on a brief visit to Bishop McILVAINE, from thence; to Louisville to visit a brother, and to "give away" a niece, intending to return, for a few days, to this City about the middle of November.

Nearly half the time which Mr. PEABODY took from his duties in England has expired. It has been largely devoted to the working out of his plans for the disposal of an estate which he seems to regard as a providential trust for the improvement and elevation of his race—a trust which seems also to vindicate the Scripture, which teaches that good men's wealth is not diminished by giving, for we believe that he is richer now, in dollars, than he has given so liberally to Baltimore and London; and infinitely richer in the knowledge and feeling that the giver is "twice blessed."

Mr. PEABODY'S example has, in at least one instance, proved beneficial. Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of our own millionaires, and one who, like Mr. PEABODY, is the sole architect of his immense and accumulating fortune, is preparing to give a million of dollars for the benefit of the poor of this City.

In his first munificent gift to the City of Baltimore, Mr. PEABODY wrote a letter of instruction to the Trustees of the Institute he was founding, from which we make an extract applicable to all time, and especially so to the present time:

> "My earnest wish to promote at all times a spirit of harmony and good will in society, my aversion to intolerance, bigotry and party rancor, and my enduring respect and love for the happy institutions of our prosperous Republic, impel me to express the wish that the institute I have proposed to you shall always be strictly guarded against the possibility of being made a theatre for the dissemination or discussion of sectarian theology or party politics; that it shall never minister in any manner whatever to infidelity, to visionary theories or a pretended philosophy which may be aimed at the subversion of the approved morals of society; that it shall never lend its aid or influence to the propagation of opinions tending to create or encourage sectional jealousies in our happy country, or which may lead to the alienation of the people of one State or section of the Union from those of another; but that it shall be so conducted, throughout its whole career, as to teach political and religious charity, toleration and beneficence, and prove itself to be, in all conditions and contingencies, the true friend of our inestimable Union, of the salutary institutions of our free Government, and of liberty regulated by law."

### A Word About Baggage Expresses.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

When baggage expresses were first introduced upon railroads they were a great convenience to travelers. But they are becoming less and less so, and unless reform in their management is practiced they will become a very serious annoyance.

Let any traveler ask the agent of STUDLEY'S, DODD'S, or any other baggage express, when he applies for his check, *how soon* after the arrival of the train his trunk will be delivered, and he will reply from an hour to an hour and a half. But he will be fortunate if he actually receives it under *three* hours, and I have known it *five* and more. This is because the proprietors of the express find it more economical to load each of their wagons with all they can be made to carry than to provide a greater number.

They are protected in this abuse of the public patience by the fact that they have a monopoly of the business upon the several lines of road. The railroad companies have no scruple about selling monopolies over their roads in everything. News-venders pay so much per annum for the exclusive privilege of selling reading matter; the result is they sell books first, magazines next, then comic or pictorial papers, and last of all, the daily papers, which were what the passengers wanted at the outset. The baggage express men, having a monopoly of their business, can give the public just as much or as little accommodation as their own interest may seem to require.

The railroad companies protect them in another way: If the traveler, unwilling or unable to wait three or four hours for his trunk, decides to take it with him, he finds that it cannot be delivered to him at the baggage depot until the express companies have been served, and the lazy, inefficient indifference with which this duty is performed, especially at the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-street, is something miraculous. Indeed, I think that road may fairly be held up as a model of mismanagement in every respect.

I should be very glad if, in some way, the baggage express companies could be induced to adapt their operations a little more carefully to the accommodation of the public. But I have seen too much of the remorseless manner in which monopolies of all kinds use their power to be at all sanguine of any reform.

Yours, &c., TRAVELER.

### BALTIMORE.

### Gov. Swann and the Police—The Commissioners Deny the Right of the Governor to Try Them—A Compromise Proposed.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 21.

Gov. SWANN returned late last night from his visit to President JOHNSON.

It is understood that a compromise has been proposed by parties representing the Governor; that the Commissioners should appoint one of three Judges in each ward, and one Clerk of Election, from the Conservative Party. This proposition is now under consideration by the Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners have been in consultation with their counsel and prominent citizens. It is understood that the Commissioners will not appear in person before the Governor to-morrow, but will, through their counsel, file a response denying the power of the Governor to try the charges, but at the same time declaring their readiness to meet the accusations before any Court of competent jurisdiction. The Commissioners have not entertained any proposition looking to any compromise, but declare their determination of resisting any encroachment upon their functions.

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

### His Visit at Baltimore—He Attends the Session of the Roman Catholic Council.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 21.

President JOHNSON left Washington at 7 o'clock this morning in a special car, and is now at the Cathedral attending the closing session of the Roman Catholic Council. His visit is in acceptance of an invitation from the Young Catholics' Friend Society to be present at the closing session of the Plenary Council. The President is accompanied by Mrs. PATTERSON. After attending the Cathedral service, he dined at the Eutaw House with Mayor WALLACE, who accompanied him to this city. They returned to Washington at 4 o'clock.

### Adjournment of the Catholic Council.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The Catholic Council closed its session to-day. President JOHNSON was present. Proceedings and decrees are now to be sent to Rome for supervision by the Pope. It is rumored that the Council recommends the appointment of twenty additional Bishops and one Archbishop for each six dioceses.

### CONNECTICUT.

### Shocking Murder at West Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sunday, Oct. 21.

A shocking murder was perpetrated in West Hartford on Saturday night. The victim was a Mr. JULIUS THOMPSON, a batchelor, 40 years of age, who lived with his mother and sister, on the road leading to Talcott Mountain. Between 7 and 8 o'clock a young man called at the house and requested Mr. THOMPSON to assist him, as his wagon had broken down. Mr. THOMPSON went out with the stranger, and was found by his street gate about an hour afterward, under a tree on the highway, brutally murdered. His skull was broken open with some instrument or club. No arrests as yet have been made, but our Hartford police are on the track of the supposed murderer. A suspicious character has been seen for several days hanging about the village, and is supposed to be the murderer. Robbery was the probable cause, as Mr. THOMPSON had some money and bonds in the house.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

### Collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad—The Conductor Killed—Several Passengers Seriously Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 21.

An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad this morning about 1 o'clock, at Parkesburgh, by a freight and stock train coming in collision. The conductor of the freight train was killed, and the engineer severely and several of the passengers badly injured—one, a drover, said to live in New-York. The engine and cars were demolished. All the passenger trains were delayed.

### FORTRESS MONROE.

### Disastrous Effects of the Late Storm—Consolidation of the Two Naval Squadrons.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, Oct. 21.

Arrived this morning United States gunboat *Tacony*. She left Charleston Wednesday night. Over fifteen dismasted vessels had arrived at Charleston from the effects of the late storm. Spoke schooner *Sarah Ellen*, before reported in distress, and towed her into Beaufort. Commodore LANMAN arrived on the *Tacony*, and will transfer his squadron to Admiral PALMER, thus consolidating the Atlantic Coast and North Atlantic Squadrons.

### French Visitors at Brattleboro.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Saturday, Oct. 20.

The officers of the French fleet now in New-London Harbor, among whom were Capt. RIBOURT, Commander LATHUAES, Capt. BOSTARD and DEVERMIEL, Chief of Staff, visited this place to-day, in company with Capt. LOWRY, of the frigate *Sabine*, and his associate officers, by invitation of the Directors of the New-London and Northern Railroad. They were taken in carriages and shown the beautiful mountain scenery, and partook of a sumptuous dinner at the Brattleboro House, where at the table the cordial feelings existing between this country and France were beautifully expressed by Capt. RIBOURT and his associates, and by Capt. LOWRY and Representative BRANDAGEE and Gen. PHELPS.

### Marine Disaster.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Norwegian bark *Lord Elgin*, bound from Pensacola for Greenock, was wrecked off the Bahamas on the 2d inst. Captain and crew saved.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 21.

### MEXICAN AFFAIRS—PROBABLE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the Mexican question, excepting the presence of Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, who was sent for last week and arrived this morning. He will receive his instructions and probably depart at once. In regard to the statements already published, it may be said that, although made public without official sanction, there is excellent reason for believing that the main features, as stated in my letter herewith published, are substantially correct, that the policy there indicated has been resolved upon by the Administration, and that it will be speedily laid before the Governments interested. Beyond this there can be only speculation, and the public appetite, whetted by this announcement, must patiently await further revelations.

### OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS.

Official news from Chihuahua up the 24th ultimo, has been received in this city.

President JUAREZ had appointed Gen. AVANDA Military Governor of the State of Durango, and ordered him to advance from Par Bal to the City of Durango with his command. It is expected that Gen. AVANDA will have no difficulty in capturing that city, acting in concert with other forces. As soon as Durango shall have been taken, President JUAREZ will leave Chihuahua for Monterey.

An official circular from the Department of Foreign Affairs of the so-called Government of MAXIMILIAN, dated at the City of Mexico, Sept. 28, 1866, and signed by the Sub-Secretary *ad interim*, J. N. DE PEREDA, concludes with the following paragraph:

"Day after to-morrow, His Majesty the Emperor will leave the capital for Cuernavaca, with the object of taking some rest and restoring his health in that excellent climate, which agrees so well with his temperament."

This official announcement is quite different from the statements of newspaper correspondents, that MAXIMILIAN had already left for San Luis, where he was to put himself at the head of the army.

Official news from Vera Cruz to the 5th instant has been received here, with the following information:

The Eighty-first Regiment of the Line, which had arrived at Vera Cruz to embark, and which was ordered back to Orizaba, lost eighty pack mules with a great deal of its baggage, captured by the guerrillas. A company which was sent to rescue the baggage was completely cut up by the Liberals at Chienihaite, the losses being twenty killed and all the others wounded or captured. Gen. CASTELNAU was hourly expected in Vera Cruz. It was thought that he would stop the embarkation of the French troops.

### TEXAS REJECTS THE AMENDMENT.

A private dispatch from Austin, Texas, states that after an acrimonious debate in the Legislature, a motion to ratify the Constitutional Amendment was almost unanimously rejected, but five members voting in the affirmative, those being the members from the German districts.

### GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

The letter from the distinguished General, indorsing the President's policy, which was alluded to in my dispatches a few days since, it is not improper to state is from Gen. SHERMAN. This is important, in view of the fact that the General has been asked to become Acting Secretary of War. It is understood that his permission has been asked to make it public.

### THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT AT BALTIMORE.

The President, who visited Baltimore to-day at the invitation of the Catholic Plenary Council, which has just closed its session there, returned at 6 o'clock this evening. He was accompanied by his son and private secretary, Col. ROBERT JOHNSON. There is no reason for believing that his visit had any reference to prospective trouble in that city.

### THE BALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The intelligence from Baltimore is to the effect that the excitement still continues, and that all the Union organizations are organizing to resist the action of the Governor, should he undertake to depose the Police Commissioners. The latter will respond by counsel to-morrow at Annapolis to show cause why they should not be removed.

### DECISION RELATING TO THE PAY AND BOUNTY OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

The widow of a deceased officer having applied for the three months pay proper that would have accrued to him under the law of March 3, 1865, had he been living at the date of the passage of the law, the proper accounting officer has decided that the right of inheritance did not survive, as the law makes no provision for the descent of this extra pay to the heirs of an officer, in case of his death.

### THE DELEGATION OF COTTON FACTORS.

The delegation of Southern cotton factors, from Virginia and North Carolina, who have been here, accompanied by the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Second Virginia District, have finally succeeded in securing such a modification of the regulations for the shipment of cotton as will enable the cotton to be shipped in bond and the tax be paid at the place and by the party to whom it is shipped. This will relieve the planters of much of the hardship attending the payment of the tax.

### THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

The employing printers of this city have withdrawn their names from their late protest against the eight-hour system, and thus the Typographical Society has triumphed.

### CONSULAR.

The President has recognized JOSE AUGUSTINE QUINTERO as Consul of Costa Rica at New-Orleans; and the following named persons as Vice-Consuls for Sweden and Norway: MARTIN LEWIS, at Baltimore; WM. M. PERKINS, at New-Orleans; C. SCHWARZ KAPP, at Norfolk; and S. PALM, at Austin, Texas.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 18th instant the Commissioner of Indian Affairs invited proposals for a very large supply of Indian goods, such as blankets, clothes, dry goods and hollow-ware. The bids were to have been opened to-morrow, but at the suggestion of the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is to enter upon his duties on the 1st of November, the advertisement has been withdrawn, for the reason that the contract should not be made by the retiring, but by the incoming Commissioner.

### SOUTHERN RAILROAD MANAGERS.

The Convention of Southern Railroad Managers, which met at Willard's yesterday, after much discussion, adjourned without being able to agree upon any uniform tariff of rates for general adoption. The business was left in the hands of the several committees, and the Convention will reassemble at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, on the 24th inst.

### MILITARY.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES KELLY, late of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade, who was formerly Captain of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, and dismissed that position by President LINCOLN, has finally been restored to his rank and regiment by President JOHNSON. CARROLL H. POTTER, late Colonel United States Volunteers, has been breveted Brigadier General for meritorious services, and also appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

### THE LATE HURRICANE AT THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM GIBSON, commanding the United States steamer *Tahoma*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Nassau, New-Providence, the following: "On the 3d and 4th insts., when on a line between the Bermudas and Hatteras, we encountered a revolving storm of hurricane violence. We are not in distress, but the damages sustained are serious. As carefully computed from our observations, the cyclone was moving E. N. E. at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. Its centre when nearest to us was in lat. 33 deg. N., lon. 72 deg. 40 min. 20 sec. West. Bore S. S. E. 40 miles distant. Its whole diameter was above 260 miles. It came upon us suddenly and with little premonition, the barometer registering rather than foretelling the changes of wind and weather. The sea rose so rapidly and grew so dangerously heavy and confused that, being satisfied we were in the left-hand semicircle of the storm, I deemed it safe to abide the issue by heaving the *Tahoma* to on the port tack.

The centre of the hurricane passed over the island of New-Providence on the 1st inst., and the scene of wreck and devastation is marvelous and very sad to see. More than half of Nassau is in ruins. Most of the houses are unroofed; many blown to pieces, and some moved bodily from their foundations into the streets. Churches, warehouses and other buildings of solid stone are shattered, as if by a bombardment. The trees are destroyed, leaf and branch, as if by a conflagration. Nearly every vessel and boat is sunk or swept high and dry. On the outer islands the destruction of property and the consequent suffering is said to be dreadful. The important light at the "Hole in the Wall" is not burning. The harbor light here is only a temporary lantern. The lights on the Stirrup Key, on the Great Isaacs, and on the Gun Key, are reported to be uninjured, though the tower of the first-named is crooked. Judging from the dismantled and otherwise distressed vessels that we have seen, both at sea and in this port, the chapter of casualties from this hurricane will not be a brief one. A more complete report, with all the dates and diagrams relating to this hurricane, the meteorological log of Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Nimble*, blown ashore in the harbor, and other interesting information I will send by the first opportunity to the Bureau of Navigation.

### POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Postmasters were appointed yesterday:

Samuel Clark, Waddington, N. Y.; Washington Derby, Russell, N. Y.; George Bachus, Rossie, N. Y.; John O. Bridges, Massena, N. Y.; Jesse Cogswell, Madrid, N. Y.; C. W. Dillingham, Lisbon, N. Y.; Hobart Morse, Hammond, N. Y.; Israel D. Smith, De Kalb Junction, N. Y.; Samuel A. Hogden, Ellenburgh Centre, N. Y.; James Roach, Ellenburgh Depot, N. Y.; Lucius Davis, Waranthin, N. Y.; George A. Bissitt, Milwaukie, Mich.; Jas. W. Eldrid, Chesaning, Mich.; Reuben S. Hall, Hamburgh, Mich.; Libbens H. Goodrich, Rome, Mich.; Jeremiah O'Connor, Wayne, Mich.; David S. Ross, Taymouth, Mich.; Henry Dickson, Iberia, Ohio; John Oldham, Brownsville, Ohio; John H. Root, Brunswick, Ohio; John Dixon, Putnam, Ohio; David Dugan, West Zanesville, Ohio.

### REOPENED POST-OFFICES.

O. K. Hawley, Cheneyville, La.; Mrs. Libbie Ann Smith, Good Water, La.; Nelson Kenyon, Evergreen, La.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

### The Solution of the Mexican Question—Mr. Stanton's Withdrawal from the Cabinet—Gen. Sherman—The Maryland Registration Law—Gov. Swann's Action—Prospective Removal of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—A Few Non-political Reflections Thereon.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

The Mexican question at last draws to a complete and positive solution. I shall be disappointed if, before this letter is printed, there is not at least a semi-official announcement that the immediate withdrawal of the French and MAXIMILIAN from Mexico is a fixed fact. The basis of this solution has already been foreshadowed. It is briefly the assumption of a protectorate by this Government over Mexico, which shall guarantee the French claims, and in compensation therefor the Mexican Government cedes the peninsula of Lower California and other territory to the United States. The French influence in Mexico is thus uprooted, MAXIMILIAN'S crown of cactus will be hung up to dry and wither in the conservatory of the House of Hapsburg, and the United States become wet nurse for the enfeebled Mexican Republic. I am not yet fully posted as to the details of this important piece of diplomacy, but it will be well known within a short time. It has been the subject of frequent consideration in the Cabinet of late, and to-day it is receiving its finishing touches in the matter of military details, in a lengthy consultation between the President and Gen. GRANT. The announcement will, of course, produce considerable surprise and varied comment. The momentous question whether Congress will ratify this action will be next in order for consideration and comment.

### SECRETARY STANTON.

The early withdrawal of Secretary STANTON from the Cabinet, which has been positively announced in the Washington dispatches to the TIMES, and either doubted or denied by other journals not equally well-informed is now being generally accredited as a fact. He has not formally tendered his resignation, but rather, in military parlance, signified his desire to be relieved from the position. Gen. SHERMAN will certainly succeed him, if he desires, as Acting Secretary of War. Opinions are already taking a wide range as to the fitness of this selection, and those who doubt it point to that officer's crude notions of Constitutional forms, his contempt for opposing opinions, and his thorough indorsement of the President's position. Personally, I cannot see why the selection, under all the circumstances, is not a good one; but gentlemen who know Gen. SHERMAN well, and admire greatly his qualities as a soldier, have great fears of his success as a political adviser. But if he makes his office as purely non-political as Mr. STANTON has done for the past year, he will be as successful as that officer, and he needs not the additional fame of a politician. Pertinent to the subject of the political leanings of the present Secretary of War, there are some things to be said, and some time when it is more appropriate I may say them.

### MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The question of the Maryland Registry Law is assumming much prominence. You have already printed the proceedings thus far. To-day Gov. SWANN arrived here and obtained an interview with the President. Public rumor, of course, attaches significence to that, and undoubtedly it had reference, in part, to the prospective position of affairs in the contest between the Baltimore Police Commissioners and the disfranchised voters. The prospect is that the Commissioners will refuse to appear in response to the Governor's summons, whereupon he will issue an attachment for them and compel their attendance. Gov. SWANN asserts most positively that he desires nothing further than an impartial execution of the registration laws, and that in his action in this case he shall be guided by the strict construction of the laws and the Constitution of the State of Maryland. So far his action would seem to be unobjectionable; but his opponents vigorously assert that his motive is to override the laws for the purposes of personal political advancement. But to form a correct opinion further developments must be awaited.

### COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The pressure for political appointments does not seem to abate much, but the number now being made is considerably lessened. An effort is now being made to induce Secretary MCCULLOCH to remove Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The candidate for the position is Hon. THOMAS SPOONER, of Cincinnati, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, who was displaced to make room for Ex-Mayor HARRIS, but who asserted his indorsement of the President all the time, and made speeches on that side during the late canvass. He is a man of much energy of character, but in this case he has considerable to do to overcome the Secretary's aversion to making a change, and to convince him that he is a fitter man for the place than Mr. ROLLINS. If he could only consent to take the vacant deputyship I think there would be little doubt of his appointment. So far as Mr. ROLLINS is concerned, I know of no one who thinks his independence of political views, which are certainly not thrust into any one's face, a sufficient reason for his removal; and if ever there was an office in the Government in which efficient discharge of public duty should far outweigh political leanings, it is that of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury has found it necessary to forbid Assistant Assessors from being candidates for office, and tracing the logic of that order back to headquarters, it would seem to invest all the officers of the Revenue Department with an equally non-partisan character. At all events, it is difficult to see what public good is to be accomplished by removing a tried and efficient officer, and appointing an untried man on purely political grounds.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

The dull routine of Washington society has been agreeably varied this week by a brilliant concert from BATEMAN'S troupe, including the unapproachable soprano, PAREPA; the fastidious tenor, BRIGNOLI, and the brilliant and classical pianist, Mr. S. B. MILLS, with others. Mrs. LANDER (*née* Miss DAVENPORT,) at the National Theatre, has also favored us with fine acting, and we are waiting for RISTORI, to compare her *Adrienne* with Mrs. LANDER'S.

The weather is as lovely as ever blessed the face of the earth.

CYMON.

## Pension Decisions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has made the following decisions in regard to the legal limitations as to the date of commencing pensions:

*First*—The sixth section of the act of July 4, 1864, not being inconsistent with the fifth section of the act of July 14, 1862, does not supercede or in any manner modify the provisions of said last-named section.

*Second*—The thirteenth section of the act of June 6, 1866, reserves and keeps in force the provisions of the sixth section of the act of June 4, 1864. All invalid pensions applied for more than a year after the discharge of the officer or soldier, and less than three years after such discharge, must commence from the date of filing the application. This applies only to invalid claims. Invalid and all other pensions applied for more than three years after the death or discharge of the officer or soldier will commence from the date of filing the last testimony by the party prosecuting such claim.

## THE YALE RACES.

### A Northeaster Compels Postponement—The Contest Takes Place on Saturday—The Boats and the Result—Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

The annual Fall races of the Yale Navy should have taken place last Monday, but a surly northeaster had been exercising his lungs for a week past, and the old fellow positively refused to "hold up" long enough to allow the boys to have their sport. Indeed, he seemed to take malevolent delight in blowing the waters of the bay into ridges of uncommon ugliness just at the time everything and everybody were ready for the start. So the races were postponed until Wednesday; but even then the water was so rough that the grand race—the shell championship—couldn't come off, though the gigs and barges managed to go over the course after a rough time of it. To-day, however, was everything that could be wished, the air clear and vitalizing, with a yet lingering breath of Summer in soft south wind, and the bay, though not as smooth as the bosom of the ocean, was but gently agitated. Two boats contended—the *Glyuna* and the *Varuna*. The *Glyuna*, shell, was built last year by MCKAY, of New-York, and was rowed by the University crew in their last contest with Harvard. She is 48 feet long and 21½ inches wide. Her honor was upheld by the following crew:

L. L. Palmer (stroke), W. A. Copp, C. W. Bingham, H. W. Payne, B. A. Fowler, G. A. Adee (bow).

The *Varuna* is of the same dimensions as the *Glyuna*. Her crew was composed as follows:

S. Parry (stroke), B. Vincent, J. C. Hall, C. T. Collins, J. Ferry, J. Coffin (bow).

It was nearly five o'clock when the boats were ready. A large crowd was collected on the shore, and the water was alive with boats, the whole scene presenting a picture of animation seen only at the Yale races. On the word being given the two boats shot forward in an instant, the *Varuna* having the inside, while the crowd on shore shouted *Varuna* and *Glyuna* as college boys alone can shout. On they went, amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, until the broad-bladed oars looked like long lances of silver; and still they were so close that it was impossible to tell which had the advantage. At length they disappeared beyond the end of Long Wharf, and no more was seen of them for several minutes, during which time those on shore watched with breathless interest the point where they were last seen. Soon the crowd on the wharf began to shout, and a moment after the boats became visible again, almost abreast, though the *Glyuna* was a trifle ahead. In this position they came up to the goal amid great cheering, which was increased almost to a frenzy when it was announced that the *Glyuna* had rowed the three miles in *seventeen minutes and thirty-three seconds*, and the *Varuna* was only *two seconds* later. This is the quickest time ever made in a Yale race, the best being eighteen minutes and four seconds. Altogether this was the finest contest ever seen here, and both crews may well feel proud of their achievements.

### A DIFFICULTY ABOUT POSTAGE.

There is a tempest in a teapot up in West Meriden, which tempest has been raging ever since President JOHNSON saw fit to appoint Mr. GEO. M. ROGERS, a "Conservative man," Postmaster, in place of somebody who wasn't a "Conservative man." The trouble seems to be between the new Postmaster and the Meriden *Recorder*, (Wendell Phillips Radical) which sheet has published sundry articles at different times reflecting rather severely upon Mr. R.'s official conduct and personal relations with different individuals. The latest phase of the affair is this: The editor of the *Recorder* alleges that several hundred copies of his paper, on which the postage has been paid, are retained in the Post-office, and that the Postmaster refuses to surrender them to the parties to whom they are addressed; while, on the other hand, the official claims that only half-postage has been paid, and says that when the other half is paid the paper can circulate through the medium of Uncle Sam's Post-office in West Meriden. Whereupon the *Recorder* waxes more wroth than ever, and says sundry savage things; and then Mr. ROGERS "gets his back up," and is "going to law about it." In the mean time the sun continues to rise in the east and set in the west, and the staid old world continues to jog along as heretofore.

### BILLIARDS.

Mr. GERSHAM B. HUBBELL won the champion cue offered at the State billiard tournament two years ago, and having defeated all antagonists in the time specified for defending it, the emblem became his, and the State was left without a cue. So it is proposed to have another tournament at Hartford, on the 14th, 15th and 16th of next month, at which another champion cue will be offered, to be competed for on the same terms as the first, and prizes will be given of sufficient value to insure the attendance of the best players of the day.

### MILITARY REUNION.

The officers of the late Twelfth Connecticut Regiment, having formed themselves into a society before the regiment was mustered out of service, will have a reunion at the United States Hotel in Hartford on Saturday next.

## Synod of New-York in Session.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

This new city all the week has been filled with lay and clerical delegates to religious bodies, for which it seems a popular resort. The classes of the R. D. Church met, and was mostly engaged in the transaction of routine business. Rev. Dr. GARRISON preached before them on "Missions," and Rev. Mr. MANDEVILLE on the "Duties of Elders." But the Synod of New-York was a larger assemblage, and of more interest to the general public. Composed of some three hundred delegates, and representing a membership of twenty-two thousand residing in the metropolis and the country adjacent, its deliberations were attended and listened to by large audiences, and a brief *résumé* may not be inappropriate.

The Synod was organized by the choice of Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON as Moderator.

In making up the roll quite an animated discussion occurred on the question as to whether the clerk should enrol the name of Professor EATON, representing one of the Presbyterian Churches in Brooklyn. He was one of the one hundred and fifty-six Northern clergymen who signed the noted Kentucky "Declaration and Testimony," and whom the General Assembly has summoned to its bar for so doing, and meanwhile pronounced incompetent to sit in Church Judicatories. When asked by the Moderator if he had signed the document, Professor EATON avowed the authorization of the use of his name. Although there were some expressions therein he would have wished otherwise, and although disapproving any schismatic action, he thought he had a right thus to record himself as protesting against the principle of political action by religious bodies, and claimed that what he had done was done conscientiously, and on his knees before his Maker.

Rev. Drs. VAN DYCK and WEST, of Brooklyn, and others, touched lightly on the merits of the case, but as soon as the first began to arraign the constitutionality of the Assembly's action he was called to order. Professor EATON, though urged, declined to recant or modify his action, and in obedience to the Higher Power the clerk was instructed not to enrol his name, whereat Dr. VAN DYCK ably protested on the record.

Another case growing out of the rebellion, which it was expected would have caused much feeling, was quashed by the complainant, Rev. Mr. BEATTIE, (who had had his pastoral relation severed by the North River Presbytery, and not at his own request,) withdrawing the complaint on mature consideration.

An elaborate report on "Ministerial Support," looking to the supplementing of salaries by the Board of Domestic Missions, was sent to the Assembly's Committee. A minority report, claiming this as the duty of Presbyteries, was also sent.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. KREBS as Stated Clerk was accepted, and Rev. Dr. EMBREE elected in his stead.

Rev. Mr. BLISS, Missionary from Constantinople, spoke in regard to the Bible movement in Turkey, many thousand copies being circulated and the demand increasing.

On Thursday Synod adjourned, to meet next year in the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.

## Division of the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky.

*From the Marysville (Ky.) Eagle, Oct. 16.*

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Kentucky met at Henderson on Wednesday last. In accordance with the directions of the General Assembly at its recent session in St. Louis, the stated Clerk in calling the roll refused to call the names of any minister or elder who signed the Declaration and Testimony, which has been the theme of so many acrimonious discussions during the past year. Rev. Mr. BRECK, upon whom, as Moderator of the last Synod, devolved the duty of organizing the body, ordered the stated clerk to call the names of all the constituent members of the Synod. This he refused to do, and those who sustained him and the General Assembly then declared the Synod dissolved, and withdrew from the sitting body and organized another Synod, which adjourned to meet in Lexington on the 20th of November. The Synod presided over by Mr. BRECK was then organized and proceeded to business. Both bodies claim to be the rightful and legal Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Kentucky. Centre College, at Danville, belongs to the Synod, and both bodies have elected Trustees for that institution.

## VERMONT.

### The Difficulty in the Third District Settled.

At the recent election in Vermont a division in the Republican Party occasioned a failure to choose a Member of Congress from the Third District, the vote standing, as officially declared, for PORTUS BAXTER, (Republican, and the present incumbent,) 7,329; ROMEO H. HOYT, (Republican,) 4,511; WALDO BRIGHAM, 3,395; and for various other candidates, 433.

On the 17th inst. Gov. DILLINGHAM issued his proclamation ordering an election to fill the vacancy thus existing, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at which second election, by the provisions of the law, a plurality of votes only will be necessary for a choice. The Burlington *Free Press* of the 19th inst. says:

"We are glad to be able to accompany the Governor's proclamation for a new election in this District, with an announcement of the prospect of an immediate cessation of the contest which has threatened the permanent division of the party. The call has been a loud one, for some man, on whom the parties to the strife could honorably unite. The District is fortunate in possessing such a man—a true Republican, a gentleman of high and cultivated abilities, and widely known and universally respected as an honest, honorable and high-minded man. We allude to the Hon. WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, of St. Albans. We are authorized to state that Mr. SMITH will accept the nomination for Congress at the hands of his fellow Republicans of the District, if they see fit to tender it to him, as we are confident that they will cordially unite in doing, and that Mr. PORTUS BAXTER has agreed to withdraw as a candidate for the office."

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### The National Union Nomination in the Second District.

At the National Union Convention in Quincy, Mass., on Friday, to nominate a candidate for member of Congress from the Second District, Mr. A. M. IDE, of Taunton, until recently a Republican, was nominated. Previous to the nomination JOHN QUINCY ADAMS declined to be a candidate. In answer to loud calls and warm applause, he said that he had heard that he was to be a candidate for nomination. Now no man had a right to refuse to stand in a post of duty, but he was extremely averse to being nominated, and he hoped for various reasons that his friends would vote for some one else. He felt that he was not qualified for so important a position, that there were men in the district of riper years and judgment, of longer experience, and would secure a larger vote. To turn from that, he said it required much firmness for men to stand up against the current that with popular navigation was running rapidly toward revolution. Recent votes would tend anew to carry the leaders of the Republican Party still further in their revolutionary course. BUTLER went still further, and proposed to impeach the President. Even with free suffrage and impeachment we had no reason to believe the Southerners would be admitted to their rights. On the contrary, in the end nothing would satisfy these men but putting the negro uppermost in the South. The present course of the majority tended to revolutionize the Constitution, and the result of this effort at equalization, as it was called, would be reactionary, and the time would come when the South and West would equalize the Senators, and so deprive New-England of great power, by basing the Senate on population.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

Returns from the recent election in Nebraska give the Republicans majorities in eight counties and the Democrats in eight, the Republican majority in the eleven counties being 308. The Brownsville *Advertiser* of the 13th says: "The Republicans have made very decided gains in every county so far heard from over the June election, save Otoes, where the Democrats have gained sixty, no doubt by bringing in local interest for MORTON. In the counties so far heard from the Republican gain since June foots up 839; deducting the Democratic gain in Otoes, 60, leaves a clear Republican gain of 779. The Democratic strongholds have all been heard from, and with the increased majorities, as shown above, we feel satisfied that the Union Republican majority, official, will reach 1,000."

A St. Paul dispatch of the 16th inst. asserted that Col. COLVILLE, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Minnesota Second District, had left his post and come out in favor of the policy of Congress. The following special dispatch from the same town probably states his real position:

"Col. COLVILLE is making no issue with Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY on the Constitutional Amendment. He takes the position that the amendments are not tendered to the South as conditions of reconstruction, and that the Republican majority are not committed to the admission of the South if they are adopted; but that on the contrary, the principal Republican leaders in both Houses are committed against reconstruction until still more radical amendments are adopted.

Of the Conservative nominee for Congress in the Massachusetts Fourth District the Boston *Post* says: "Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN is a liberal politician of the old Whig school—a friend to the restoration of the Union—in favor of that policy which will redeem the nation from its perilous condition by restoring it to Constitutional Government throughout all its borders. No man in Boston—in Massachusetts, we may say—labored more earnestly and efficiently during the war to fill the ranks of the army, or to administer to the wants of the soldier, than JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, then Mayor of Boston. Officially and as a private citizen, his exertions at home and at camp were unsurpassed.

The National Union Convention for the Massachusetts Fourth District adopted the following resolution: "That we perceive in the results of the recent elections no proof of any preponderance of public opinion sufficient to justify the continued exclusion, by Congress, of legal representatives from any State entitled to representation, and that we trust harmony between different departments of the Government, and between the people of the North and the people of the South, may be happily restored by the rightful recognition of the claims of every State to a voice, whether with the majority or minority, in the direction of the common government.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, whom that paper describes as a gentleman of large experience in politics, who bore an active and efficient part in the canvass, in a review of the recent campaign in Indiana, says: "If we had many great meetings we had too few small ones. We should see that school district meetings are constantly kept up, ascertain the names of those who will address them, and take care that those persons are properly supplied with the best speeches and documents."

The Memphis *Appeal* hopes for better things for that city as a result of the recent municipal election. It says: "The *morale* of the election is, beyond cavil, calculated to advance our city and promote its prosperity. We think where all stand so firmly pledged to the public good, minor considerations should be dismissed, all jealousies be discarded, and the sole aim be to work with one purpose, in affording a city government to which all can look with pride and without repining."

It having been publicly stated that at the beginning of the war, Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, furnished his brother-in-law with money to carry him South to join the rebel army, that gentleman—Mr. HIBERT B. CUNNINGHAM—has published a card, in which he says Gen. LOGAN "neither furnished means nor gave encouragement." Mr. A. H. MORGAN, who went South from Illinois with Mr. CUNNINGHAM, also denies the report, and states that Gen. LOGAN was not in Marion when they started from that place.

Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT has accepted the renomination to Congress from the Massachusetts first district, stating that although he had sincerely desired to remain at home, he acceded because there was a feeling amounting to a conviction, in the minds of the voters of the district, that not only should the same principles be sustained which Congress has endeavored to enforce, but that the same representatives should be returned by them as the strongest expression of their judgment."

Senators EDMUNDS and POLAND, and Representatives MORRILL, BAXTER and WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, have accepted the invitation of the General Assembly of that State to speak in the Representatives' Hall, upon the Constitutional Amendment and other political issues of the day, and have fixed upon Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, as the time when they will address the two Houses.

The Conservative electors in the Massachusetts Third Senatorial District have nominated CHAS. L. WOODBURY, Esq., as a candidate for the office of State Senator.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S official majority for Congress in the Ninth District of Indiana is 2,168, a gain of about 500 over the vote of 1864.

## Outrages by Mormons upon an Editor in Utah—Our Assaults by Mormons.

*From the Salt Lake Vedette, Oct. 3.*

On Monday night, about 11:30 o'clock, as we were walking along Second South Temple-street, near our office, in company with the foreman and one compositor from the *Vedette* establishment, we were suddenly seized by a band of ten or twelve armed and disguised ruffians, who dragged us several blocks to a remote part of the city, where, with four cocked revolvers to our heads, we were forced to promise an immediate emigration from Utah, after which we were permitted to go at large without any further injury than a dilapidated suit of clothes and a few more bumps on our cranium than phrenologists can consistently account for. Our foreman was seized at the same time, and dragged to the vicinity of the place where we were released, and then set at liberty. Our second companion succeeded in making his escape in the start, to which fortunate fact we must give credit for getting off as easy as we did, as a rescue party was evidently expected by the assailants.

The promise to leave the Territory and take Capt. BROWN and Dr. WILLIAMSON with us was extorted by force, and is, therefore, according to our views of moral philosophy, invalid. Hence, we shall remain in Utah until we see fit to leave—we shall continue to edit the *Vedette* just as long as our services are asked by the proprietors. If in the past we have said things which were distasteful to the cowardly midnight ruffians of this city, we shall in the future say things that are still more distasteful. In this matter we shall be governed entirely by our sense of right and justice, and if our life pays the penalty, we at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be no Brassfield case, to die out in a few weeks.

When a crowd of ten or twelve armed men glide from an alley at the dead hour of midnight, and crawling up behind seize us, we do not stand accountable for what is done; but if any of the cowardly dogs who assaulted us last Monday night, wish any satisfaction for what has appeared in the *Vedette*, they can obtain it by meeting us singly by daylight at any time, place or in any manner that suits them.

On the same night, about one o'clock, a party of about fifteen men, well armed and disguised, entered the house of a Mr. MALONEY, between this city and Camp Douglas, and turning the family which occupied it for Mr. MALONEY out of doors, demolished the entire building. We understand that the act was occasioned by Mr. MALONEY'S sending testimony to the House Committee on Territories, last Winter.

## The Case of Lamirande.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1866.

SIR: In your short answer to Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS' long attempt to justify the fraudulent removal of E. S. LAMIRANDE from the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench while his application for release, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, was pending, you expressed, I am confident, the universal opinion in saying that LAMIRANDE was "kidnapped." Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS are probably the only parties who do not yet accept that qualification of the scandalous proceedings of which LAMIRANDE has been a victim. I wish now to convince Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS themselves that LAMIRANDE was shamefully kidnapped.

They say in their communication:

"If Judge DRUMMOND thought it proper to interfere, why could he not issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, *or make his order in writing, staying all proceedings*; in fact, act judicially, properly, understandingly? It is not supposable that the *highly respectable gentlemen* who represented the French Government would have disobeyed an order of a Judge."

We must infer from this that Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS would be satisfied that the Judge acted judicially, properly and understandingly, if he *made his order in writing staying all proceedings*. We must also infer that the gentlemen representing the French Government were not very *highly respectable* if they disobeyed such an order. I am happy to be instrumental in bringing Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS to the universal conviction of the kidnapping of LAMIRANDE. An hour before the taking away of the prisoner from the Montreal jail Judge DRUMMOND left the following order, in writing, at the jail.

*To the Jailer of the Montreal Jail:* I hereby require and order you to give no obedience to any warrant or order which may be given to you by any Justice of the Peace, or any other authority, to deliver up or release from custody the prisoner ERNEST SUREAU LAMIRANDE until I shall have given my decision upon a demand for a writ of *habeas corpus*, now pending before me in relation to the above-named prisoner.

(Signed,) LEWIS T. DRUMMOND, J. Q. B.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24, 1866.

I shall feel obliged and the cause of truth will be served by the publication of this note. * *

## Important Discovery for Married Men.

An important discovery for married men whose wives won't allow them to smoke, has been made, by which the smell of tobacco is entirely neutralized. It is in LEAVITT'S Aromatic Swietenia, which, among its other good qualities, possesses this. By rinsing the mouth with Swietenia after smoking, the smell of tobacco is entirely destroyed. Swietenia is the best dentifrice in the world. It preserves the teeth and gums, and prevents them decaying, and gives to them a brilliancy and lustre that nothing else will, beside leaving a delightful taste in the mouth and giving to the breath a fragrant ordor. Warranted not to injure the enamel.—

[*Advertisement.*

## An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

**Impurity of the Blood is the Primary** cause of most *Skin Diseases*, although there are cases, where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstruction of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of pimples, pustules, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, &c. For all these affections, DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. For sale by all druggists.

**Colgate's Honey Soap.**

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

**A Hint to Humbugs.**

One of the most serious failures of a certain class of rogues is their propensity to imitate PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

**Moth and Freckles.**—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

**Dr. Schenck will be at No. 32 Bond-st.**, New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**A Sure Pile Cure.**

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**A Lot of Imported Boots, Small Sizes at** $1 per pair. Black and white slippers $2 per pair. Also a large assortment of quilted slippers. M. L. HILL, No. 52 East 12th-st.

**Fashions for the Head at Genin's, No.** 513 Broadway. The Fall stock of this immense hat-store is now complete in every department. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**At Gimbrede's, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway.**—Monograms in pure Gold and Silver, unequaled even in Paris or London. Prices reasonable.

**Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft** Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

**Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing,** largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

**Finest Overcoats and Business Suits** ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally** acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

**At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding** cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." *Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

**Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines**, 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

**The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements** and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

**The Howe Sewing-machines**—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

**Elliptic Sewing-Machine Co.'s First** Premium Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines, 543 Broadway. Highest premium N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing** Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

## MARRIED.

CORIELL—RAYMOND.—At Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. T. S. Brown, EPHRAIM CORIELL to MINNIE, daughter of John Raymond.

DARROW.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 19, ROSWELL, infant son of William and Mary Clark Darrow, aged 7 months and 27 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 69 West 22d-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEGEMAN—WRIGHT.—In the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Utrecht, L. I., Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. C. L. Wells, THOMAS M. HEGEMAN to JENNIE C., daughter of Stedman Wright, Esq., both of New-Utrecht.

MACKAY—BROWN.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. A. R. Thompson, HERBERT R. MACKAY to LUCINDA, daughter of James H. Brown, all of this City. No cards.

MORSE—MORSE.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at Carbondale City, Penn., by Rev. Oliver Crane, Mr. L. W. MORSE, of Ledgedale, Penn., to MINNIE E., eldest daughter of George L. Morse, Esq., of the first-named place.

## DIED.

ABELL.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 20, RACHEL ANN, wife of Henry Abell, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 6 Gilford-place, East 45th-st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BOOTH.—At Lafayette, near Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 21, of scarlet fever, JOHN GANTLEY, only son of William and Phebe Booth, aged 4 years, 3 months and 10 days.

Funeral will take place from his parents' residence at Lafayette on Monday, Oct. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 20, MARIA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late William F. Baker.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Mark's Church, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DERRICKSON.—At Stockport, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 18, in the 26th year of his age, JAS. G. DERRICKSON, Captain 66th Regiment N. Y. V. V., eldest son of James T. Derrickson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Hall-st., near Lefferts, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., instead of Sunday, as heretofore noticed.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 20, THOMAS R. GILBERT, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place at his residence, No. 88 1st-st., on Monday, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to West Brookfield, Mass., his former home, for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HARRIOTT.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, after a tedious illness, HARRIET JOHNSON, wife of Smith Harriott.

The relatives and friends, also those of her brothers, Jos. H. and David Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 74 West 20th-st., on Monday next at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KELSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct. 20, ELVIRA KELSEY, aged 38 years, wife of the late Charles Kelsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 95 Congress-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SHAFFER.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, CARRIE ISABEL, daughter of Jacob and Cordelia Shaffer, aged 7 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 73 Nassau-st.

SIMONSON.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 20, at Newark, N. J., Miss SARAH SIMONSON, formerly of this City, aged 73 years.

Her friends and those of her brother-in-law, the late Jacob Gillett, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 121 Washington-st., Newark, on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Centre-st. Depot, Newark, to meet the 2 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st.

TRAINS.—At his residence, No. 216 York-st., on Saturday, Oct. 20, Rev. ROBERT TRAINS, Jr., Rector of Trinity Church, Jersey City, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

TERBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 20, Mrs. RUTH, widow of the late Jubal Terbell, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday afternoon, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Henry S. Terbell, No. 38 West 20th-st., without further invitation.

TURNER.—In New-Orleans, Sunday, Sept. 30, A. A. TURNER, formerly of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

THOMSON.—At No. 98 West 43d-st., Sunday, Oct. 21, ELIZA HANNA, only daughter of Dr. W. H. and C. S. V. D. Thomson, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—On Sunday, Oct. 21, at Stapleton, S. I., Mrs. MARY WOOD, relict of the late John Wood, formerly of the City of New-York, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, Targee-st., near Gore-st., Stapleton, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family and those of her son, James Wood, and son-in-law, Isaac G. Boyce, are respectfully invited to attend.

### OFFICIAL—[No. 97.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Harlem Bridge, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, brown hair, full face, five feet high; dressed as follows: black plush hat, flowers and waterfall, red muslin dress, with red spots, balmoral skirt and black quilted underskirt; found on the person the following articles: two black strings around her neck, to one was attached a key and to the other a pair of ladies' small working scissors; body been in the water about a week. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

### BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man found drowned foot of Rutgers-street, was received at the Morgue at 5:30 P. M., about five feet eight inches, dark sack coat, black vest, dark pants, patched all over, blue calico shirt, red flannel inside shirt, blue socks, bootees.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

The body of an unknown man found drowned foot of Canal-street, N. R., was received at the Morgue at 5:30 o'clock, about five feet eight inches, dark brown sack coat, gray vest, dark pants, white shirt, gaiter shoes. Too much decomposed to be placed on Morgue.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWNE & SPAULDING,

JEWELERS,

Have REMOVED to their new stores,

NOS. 568 AND 570 BROADWAY,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Turret Clocks manufactured for Churches, Town Halls and Factories.

SISTERS OF MERCY,

Dorchester-st., Montreal, C. E., Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.

DR. RADWAY: I certify that your Ready Relief has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.

One of our sisters had the rheumatism in her head for a great many years. Having taken a few spoonfuls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, influenza, diphtheria, &c. It has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short, it procures relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.

Sold by Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HAVING LARGELY INCREASED OUR stock of the following goods we are prepared to offer to our customers a choice variety of

BRONZES MANTEL CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN AND BISQUE STATUARY,
SILVER WARE, and
FINE PLATED WARE, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
AGENTS FOR THE PORTABLE EMPIRE STATE GAS MACHINE,
which can be seen in operation at our store.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, Second Selection, $38 per set.
RICH CUT SETS OF GLASS, Fine Quality, $45 per set.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

MOURNING JEWELRY,
RUBBER, JET, &C.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BLACK CHAINS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NECKLACES AND WATCH-CHAINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES.
Coral, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Garnet, Jet, Pearl, Onyx, Stone, Cameo, Malachite, &c., &c., for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner Houston-st.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF N. Y. TIMES AND HERALD; 25 cents per copy will be paid for the following: May 5, Sept. 1, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Aug. 25, 1861; Jan. 26, March 18, 1862; Aug. 13, 1865; all of the TIMES. Jan. 1, April 10, 1861; Feb. 22, 1866; all of the HERALD. Apply to or address the SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

A NEW TOILET DAINTY.—THE MOST perfect dentifrice ever introduced is ROBINSON'S DENTAL SOAP; white, pure and fragrant.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

NOTICE.

Our stock having been properly adjusted, and the wet and damaged goods by the fire on our premises removed, we take pleasure in announcing that we shall resume business on

MONDAY, OCT. 22.

For the very kind consideration of our friends, and the particular indulgence shown us by our customers during our disarrangement, we return our sincere thanks.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Only 2 cents the pound of excellent soap if you save and use your waste grease. Only 6 or 7 cents the pound of the very best of soap if you buy the grease. Be particular in asking for Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Saponifier. Directions are attached to every package. All that is required is an iron kettle holding one or two gallons. For sale at every grocery-store.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient, until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.

*Queis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan.*"

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in fail.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-being when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt, that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, I will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTMAN, Lynchburg, Va.

SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

"A GOOD THING." "RICH AND RACY." "TIP-TOP." "LOOK AT IT." A Handsome Pictorial. A capital Family Magazine. TRY THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL half a year—July to January—for $1; or a year for $2. It is a good medium for *select* advertisements. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RISLEY'S BUCHU WILL NOT DISAPPOINT the expectations of physicians and invalids, in relieving pain and weakness in the back, and disorders of the urinary organs. Sold in large bottles for $1 by the Druggists.

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TWO FRESH, ORIGINAL BOOKS, THAT WILL ATTRACT ATTENTION.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
Will Publish on Wednesday, Oct. 17,

I.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE. By NATHANIEL HOLMES, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2 25.

II.

THE RISE AND THE FALL; Or, THE ORIGIN OF MORAL EVIL. In three parts: Part I.—The Suggestions of Reason. Part II.—The Disclosures of Revelation. Part III.—The Confirmations of Theology. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $1 75.

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THE PHUNNY PHELLOW
MAY BE DEPOSITED
IN THE POCKETS OF THE NEWS-AGENTS
at any time after sunrise
ON THURSDAY MORNING NEXT.

The polls will be open until everybody shall have had an opportunity to drop his ten-cent ballot into the proper box.

In consequence of the trenchant wit embodied in the unique double-page caricature of the present number—
ANDY TAKING A DOUBLE DOSE
OF
RADICAL CONGRESS WATER,
most of the news agents have doubled their original orders; therefore, no person need be without a copy of this great comic sheet.
READY ON THURSDAY MORNING NEXT.

## POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.
EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION,
TWENTY-FIRST WARD,
will hold a grand
MASS MEETING
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,
at 7½ o'clock, at
EBBITT HALL, No. 55 West 33d-st.,
two doors east of Broadway, to ratify the State, County, Congressional and Assembly nominations, and also to celebrate the late Union Victories.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited, and will address the meeting:
Judge C. WARMOUTH, Louisiana.
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE.
Col. GEORGE F. NOYES, Candidate for Assembly.
Hon. JOHN OAKEY, of Brooklyn.
A BAND OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
Singing by a Choir of Boys, Orphans of Soldiers. Seats reserved for ladies.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, President.
WOODRUFF SUTTON, } Secretaries.
Col. JAMES LAKE, }

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
AND
NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(XVth Ward and part of IXth and XVIth Wards,)
*For Assembly,*
FRANK A. RANSOM.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER a lecture at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25. Subject—*Reject the Amendment—Depose the President.*
Tickets 50 cents, for sale by
The American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.
Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway.
James Miller, No. 522 Broadway.
McFarland, corner Broadway and 23d-st.
And at the office of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, Room No. 40, No. 39 Nassau-st.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS,
Gen. C. W. DARLING,
Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

## FINANCIAL.

**HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,**

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OR CURRENCY, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

As the disbursement of over $24,000,000 of interest on the 1st prox., must have a tendency to reduce the PREMIUM ON GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to realize their interest at

PRESENT RATES FOR GOLD.

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Notes of the leading houses in the Dry Goods Commission and Jobbing, Yankee Notion, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Grocery trades, bought and sold at market rates.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS

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**COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.**

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| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
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| Registered, '81 | 113¾ | 113⅞ | June, 7-30 | 106 | 106¼ |
| Coupon, '81 | 113⅛ | 113¾ | July, 7-30 | 106 | 106⅜ |
| 5-20 Regest'd, '62 | 105⅝ | 106⅛ | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 114⅛ | 114¾ | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 110⅛ | 110⅜ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 115⅛ | 116 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 110⅛ | 110⅜ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 114⅜ | 115 |
| 5-20 Coup., '65, new | 108⅛ | 108⅜ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110½ | 110¾ |
| 10-40 Registered | 99⅜ | 100 | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 113⅛ | 114 |
| 10-40 Coupon | 99⅝ | 100 | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 111¼ | 111¾ |
| Gold | 146⅛ | 146¼ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110⅛ | 110½ |
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PROPOSALS FOR

**$1,000,000**

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

Guaranteed by

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey until FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of One Million Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York.

The bonds have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases, and for improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where also a copy of the bond can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of November, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of December, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
} Finance Committee.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.**

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 10th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,)
NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—To enable all those who have not transferred their certificates, the transfer-books of the Trust are open, and will continue open until TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., after which time they will positively remain closed until after the meeting of Nov. 1. It is earnestly requested of certificate holders to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting of Nov. 1, either in person or by proxy. By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds.

A. BOODY, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NORTHERN LIGHT OIL COMPANY will take place at their office, No. 57 Broadway, on the 24th day of October, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and other business.

GEORGE M. ROOT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 12, 1866. WALKER R. S. JONES, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st. and 23 Broadway.

PERSONS HOLDING MARIPOSA OLD Bonds are herewith notified that the new Mortgage Bonds are ready for exchange.

MARK BRUMAGIM, President, No. 34 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

**Fisk & Hatch**

**BANKERS AND DEALERS**

IN

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,**

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.
DETROIT CITY BONDS.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD BONDS,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCKS,
Bought and sold by
ALVAN WILKINS, Stock Broker,
Detroit, Michigan.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOR SALE.

$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 119 BROADWAY, Oct. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary, vice RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Esq., resigned.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
NEWARK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per Cent., FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has been declared payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of November next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of October inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of October inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the reduced capital stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after Nov. 1, 1866.

Transfer books closed from the 25th inst. to Nov. 1, inclusive.

A. F. BAUM, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order,

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 COOPER INSTITUTE.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE vs. The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 129 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

IN CHANCERY.—ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES AND INCUMBRANCERS—Cause petition under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1862." In the matter of Catherine Taylor, Petitioner, Rev. Joseph McDonnell, Respondent. I hereby require all persons claiming to be creditors and legatees of David Taylor, late of number 4 Blakeny Terrace, Sandymount, in the County of Dublin, gentleman, deceased, on or before the first day of December next, to furnish in writing to the petitioner or to Messrs. John Collum & Son, Solicitors, for the petitioner, the amount and particulars of their several demands, (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts,) in order that the petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as she shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which or any part of same, said creditors shall receive due notice. And all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1866.

J. J. MURPHY, Master in Chancery.

JOHN COLLUM & SON, Solicitors for the Petitioner, No. 40 Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

## VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

**AT POPULAR PRICES.**

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
CURTAIN LACES,
MUSLINS,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK and
REAL LACE GOODS,
LADIES UNDERCLOTHING,
FRENCH and GERMAN CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S HOOP SKIRTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
BUTTONS,
TRIMMINGS,
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES,
FANCY GOODS and
LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, GAITERS, &c.,
WORSTED and
WOOLEN SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, HOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

**DESCHAMP'S**

DESCHAMP'S
DESCHAMP'S
OUR WELL KNOWN BRAND OF KID GLOVES,
NOW THE MOST POPULAR IN THE CITY.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

**R. H. MACY,**

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.,
66 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH 6TH-AVS.,
204 AND 206 6TH-AV.

POPULAR GOODS!
AT
POPULAR PRICES.!
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
IS NOW OPENING
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.

The reputation, experience and facilities of the above house are guarantees to the public that they will always find, at reasonable prices, the latest and most desirable productions of the fashionable cities of

LONDON, PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

GENUINE

**EMPRESS KID GLOVES.**

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF COLORS JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA.

$1 25 A PAIR.

THE ONLY GENUINE GLOVES OF THIS POPULAR BRAND, FOR SALE AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-ST.,
corner LAURENS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to inform our customers and the public that we are now prepared to offer for their inspection, whether they want to buy or not,

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CORSETS AND SKIRTS,

consisting of every variety of the most elegant goods and newest shapes that Paris can produce.

Being the largest importer of these goods in the United States,

WE ARE PREPARED TO SELL THEM
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, misses' corsets and skirts.

Corsets and skirts made to order.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

MOURNING GOODS.
SOME REAL BARGAINS.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

**BLANKETS, BEDDING,**

COMFORTABLES.

BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have in STORE a very large

STOCK OF BLANKETS,

consisting in part of the following

FINE, CRIB, BERTH and 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 SIZES,

that we are offering at exceedingly LOW PRICES, altogether COMPRISING ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS and of every DESIRABLE STYLE in MARKET, from the COMMONEST to the very BEST QUALITY. Also BROWN and BLUE GRAY of all the VARIOUS SIZES and WEIGHTS. Those who are in want of BLANKETS will find it to their advantage to examine our IMMENSE STOCK AND PRICES before purchasing elsewhere.

FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES,

and material by the yard.

TABLE DAMASK, DOYLIES, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., &c.

**IRON FURNITURE.**

BEDSTEADS, CRIB CRADLES, HAT-STANDS, STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.
FEATHERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

ONE PRICE, SMALL PROFITS, QUICK RETURNS.

DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.

BLANKETS at $2.

BED COMFORTABLES, BED COMFORTABLES.

BED COMFORTABLES at $2 25.

Table Damasks only 50c.
Nursery Diaper only $2.
Cotton Flannel only 20c.
Heavy Shaker Flannel only 37½c.
Heavy Red Twilled Flannel only 31c.
Gent's Shirts and Drawers only 75c.
All other goods in proportion, at
HEATH'S,
No. 15 Carmine-st.,
Corner of Bleecker.

MERINOES, POPLINS, REPS, PLAIDS, Delaines, Chashmeres, Winceys, Alpacas, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
And UPHOLSTERY GOODS of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
MATS, RODS and FIXTURES. Also,
WINDOW SHADES
and House-furnishing Goods of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

RICH SILKS, SILK ROBES,
Moire Antiques, Satins, Plain Colored, Black, Striped and Plaid Silks, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Under Clothing, Children's Suits, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**

will offer on Monday, Oct. 22,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE FANCY SILKS AT VERY LOW PRICES, viz.:

At $1 per yard, value $1 50.
At $1 25 per yard, value $1 75.
At $1 50 per yard, value $2.

ALSO,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At $4 per yard, value $6,
notwithstanding the high price of gold.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ATTENTION—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having any cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., to dispose of can obtain the utmost value in cash for them, as I must have those articles for Western markets. Call or address a note to Mr. or Mrs. H., No. 184 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

## DRY GOODS.

REAL THREAD LACE POINTS.
A CASE OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED IN
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
In every variety and quality, for
MISSES', LADIES' and GENTS' WEAR.
SCARFS,
CRAVATS,
TIES,
BRACES,
LINEN COLLARS
and CUFFS,
KID,
SILK,
CLOTH,
BUCK,
DOG-SKIN,
and "GANTS DE SUEDE,"
In GLOVES
AND
GAUNTLETS.
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS.
BLANKETS and FLANNELS,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS,
TWEEDS,
MELTONS,
FANCY
and
PLAIN
OPERA
CLOAK MATERIALS.
QUILTS,
BALMORALS,
GINGHAMS
and CALICOES,
&c., &c.,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.
A CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NOVELTIES
IN
LONG AND SQUARE
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS,
ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO'S.
To which they ask an examination.
STRIPED INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG
SHAWLS,
AT $50 EACH,
GREAT BARGAINS.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK
OF
FRENCH CASHMERE,
GRAY AND CHINTZ BORDERED PAISLEY,
BROCHE
AND
FANCY WOOL
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
LAP AND CARRIAGE RUGS
AND
GENTS' TRAVELING WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
INVITE AN INSPECTION
OF THEIR
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF THE
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
CLOAKS, SACQUES,
ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS,
CARRIAGE AND OPERA CLOAKS,
UNSURPASSED IN
STYLE, MATERIALS AND FINISH
BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF
REAL ASTRACAN CLOAKS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR
RETAIL SALES.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

VELVETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF BUYERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
to their present season's importation of
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS
AND POPULAR RIBBONS,
OF THEIR
WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR MAKES,
And manufactured for them with the greatest care and of the best materials.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

FALL DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering full lines of all the
NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
OF
THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
IN
PLAIN,
CORDED,
FANCY COLORED
AND
BLACK SILKS,
WHITE AND COLORED SATINS,
FOR EVENING COSTUME.
MOIRE ANTIQUES.
REAL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
EMBROIDERED FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SCOTCH WOOL PLAIDS,
WINZEYS,
DELAINES,
CASHMERES, &c., &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS
AT GAYNOR'S,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

The largest and most elegant assortment in the United States.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
BLACK SILK EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERED, TUCKED AND FLOUNCED SKIRTS.
THE NEW SHAPE FRENCH SKIRT,
The only genuine in the City, at extremely low prices.
AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOS IN NEW COLORS,
LINSEY WOOLSEYS, AND OTHER STYLES OF FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
WILL BE OFFERED, DURING THIS WEEK,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.

W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.

From the most ordinary to the finest ever produced. J. RUSSELL, No. 22 [illegible]

## DRY GOODS

AT BLUXOME'S,
FALL STYLES,
NEW MILLINERY GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
BUGLE GIMPS,
BUGLE GALOONS,
BUGLE ORNAMENTS,
BUGLE BUTTONS,
KID GLOVES,
CORSETS.
T. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

**SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!**

New addition in this department for this week in
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETA,
GROS GRAINS, CORDED, STRIPE,
FIGURED MOIRE ANTIQUE,
in all the NEW SHADES.
Also,
BLACK SILKS,
in all the most popular makes, at the lowest prices.
N. B.—The greatest bargains ever offered.
25,000 yards
FANCY CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,
AT 85 CENTS PER YARD,
which cost to the importers $1 40 to land. We guarantee them to be all pure LYONS SILK.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT SMILLIE & CO.'S,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

Just received and will offer for sale,
MONDAY, 22D OCTOBER,
450 pieces RICH COLORED SILK VELOURS,
and
FRENCH POPLINS,
at $2 per yard,
In all the latest PARIS SHADES,

which will be found superior to any yet offered in this country, and ladies will find it to their advantage to examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a large and elegant assortment of all the most desirable fabrics for the present season, in both PLAIN and FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, which will not be found in any other HOUSE in AMERICA, as they are all of this season's importation and manufacture.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway
Between 8th and 9th sts.

**LACE CURTAINS,**

TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.

**TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,**

No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS,
$55,000 WORTH
EMBROIDERIES
HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRIMMINGS,
BALMORALS,
DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
LACES, AND FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
MUST BE SOLD
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
STORE TO LET,
STOCK
AND FIXTURES
FOR SALE.
2,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS,
ALL COLORS AND BLACK.
LARGE LOT SILK VELVETS, 10c. to 25c. PIECE.
ANOTHER LOT SILK VELVETS, 31c. to 50c. PIECE.
EXTRA RICH SILK VELVETS, 63c. to 80c. PIECE.
MUST BE SOLD.
100,000 YARDS SILK
AND VELVET TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BRAIDS, &c., &c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 6c. at 1c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 10c. at 3c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 20c. at 5c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 25c. at 6c.
TRIMMINGS WORTH 50c. at 10c.
BUTTONS.
RICH VELVET, SILK AND FANCY BUTTONS.
BUTTONS WORTH 12½c. DOZEN AT 3c.
BUTTONS WORTH 25c. DOZEN at 6c.
BUTTONS WORTH 50c. DOZEN at 10c.
RIBBONS,
50,000 YARDS
OF RIBBONS, EVERY KIND, 3c. YARD UP.
5,000 FEATHERS, 10c. to 25c.
10,000 SPRAYS FLOWERS, 3c. to 10c.
WHITE AND BLACK TRIMMING LACES,
BLACK SILK LACE VAILS, 6c.
BEST QUALITY RUFFLINGS, 6c.
LOTS OF SOILED NEEDLEWORK.
LOTS OF BANDS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 31c.
25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND BOYS', OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY, FROM 4c. TO $3.
LOT LINEN TOWELS, CHEAP.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
VERY CHEAP, 63c. TO $3.
CLOSING OUT
REGARDLESS OF COST.
OUR ALEXANDRE KIDS,
ALL NEW FALL COLORS,
REDUCED TO $1.
OUR EMPRESS KIDS,
ALL NEW FALL COLORS,
REDUCED TO 56c.
LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES
FROM 15c. UP.
LOTS OF GLOVES
FROM 6c. UP.
50,000 PAIRS HOSIERY.
LADIES' HOSE, FROM 12½c. UP.
GENTS' HALF-HOSE, FROM 10c. UP.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, FROM 10c. UP.
MISSES' HOSE, FROM 10c. UP.
CHILDRENS' FANCY WOOL HOSE, 6c.
1,500 PAIRS LEGGINGS, 25c.
HEAVY MERINO HOSE, 20c.
EXTRA HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 18c.
LADIES' ALL WOOL HOSE, 25c.
LOTS OF REMNANTS
OF VELVETS,
TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
NEEDLEWORK,
DRESS GOODS.
BEST PINS, 3c. PAPER.
BEST NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. CARD.
SPOOL SILKS, 1c. SPOOL.
CLARK'S BEST 200-YARD COTTON, 6c.
WOOLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS.
ALL OUR HATS AND BLOOMERS CLOSING OUT.
IN THE FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT ARE QUANTITIES OF FANCY NECKLACES, CHAINS, BRACELETS, PINS, BUGLE ORNAMENTS, EAR-RINGS, PORTE-MONNAIES, BRUSHES, COMBS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., WHICH YOU CAN BUY AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
1,500 FINE HAIR NETS AT 5c.
LOTS OF TASSELS, BELTS, CORDS AND FANCY SOAPS, WITH QUANTITIES OF OTHER GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
WM. KINZEY,
NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND STS.

**RICH TAPESTRIES FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.**

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

**CARPETINGS.**

Just received per steamer, a large assortment of
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AT A

**GREAT REDUCTION.**

ALSO,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, &c.
E. F. MANY & CO.,
No. 6 4th-av.

OUR PREPARATIONS TO
REMOVE TO OUR NEW STORE,
(Now in course of construction,)
COMPEL US TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK
OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETING
To the lowest possible amount.
CONSEQUENTLY WE NOW OFFER

Our large stock of plain, colored and black silks, yard wide Lyons silk; velvet for cloaks; plaid, figured and plain poplins; plain and printed merinoes, Scotch wool and gala plaids, Empress cloths, reps, Ottoman cloths, cashmeres, delaines, alpacas; plain, opera and printed flannels, cloths and cassimeres, cloaks and cloakings, Scotch and American wool, broche and cashmere shawls, blankets and flannels, French, English and American calicoes and ginghams, white goods and linens of all kinds, Marseilles quilts, toilet covers, Balmoral skirts, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, bleached and unbleached muslins, tickings, Canton flannels, furniture and apron German checks; also carpeting, oil-cloth, window-shades, rugs, mats, embroidered and embossed table and piano covers, and all other goods, at very low prices, for THIRTY DAYS.

GEORGE KEYES,
No. 343 8th-av., near 28th-st.

**EMBROIDERED TERRY CURTAINS**

Just received by
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

CLUNY LACE GOODS.
JOSEPH TUCKER,
Importer of Real Lace Shawls and Rich Lace Goods,
No. 6[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] National Bank,

## DRY GOODS

**W. K. PEYTON**

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
invites special attention
TO THE FOLLOWING

**BARGAINS**

purchased at auction,
which will be offered for sale on MONDAY, Oct. 22:
LUPIN'S 6-4 FRENCH MERINOES, only $1, worth $1 50 per yard.
LUPIN'S 6-4 FRENCH MERINOES, only $1 25 worth $1 87½ per yard.
LUPIN'S PLAIN POPEPLINES, only $1, worth $1 30 per yard.
LUPIN'S ALL WOOL DELAINES at 40c., 44c. and 50c. per yard.
LUPIN'S BLACK BOMBAZINES at $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
EXTRA FINE 6-4 PLAIN CASHMERES, only 50c., worth 80c.
DOUBLE TWILLED 6-4 THIBET CLOTHS, only 60c., worth 90c.
FINE MOHAIR CHECKS, only 37½c., worth 62½c.
FANCY ALPACA PLAIDS, only 25c., 30c. and 35c.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS and the public to our magnificent new stock of FRENCH MERINOES, POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, TARTAN PLAIDS, LLAMAS, KNICKERBOCKER WINCEYS,

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, DELAINES, &c.

Also,

An immense stock of low and medium-priced DRESS GOODS, purchased at auction, very much less than the original cost of the goods, and ranging in price from 25c. to 44c. per yard. In our

MOURNING DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

will be found a complete assortment of deep and half-mourning goods. Our prices will be found very much lower than those charged on Broadway or in regular mourning stores.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

VERY CHEAP FROM AUCTION.

Heavy Gro' De Rhines, brilliant lustre, only $1 30 per yd.
Heavy Gro' Grain Silks, without lustre, at $1 62½ to $2.
Plain Silks, all the new colors, at $1 50 and $1 75.
Heavy and Wide Plain Taffetas, new colors, at $2, $2 25 and $2 50.
Evening Silks, very handsome, at less than gold cost.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Paris and Vienna Broche, Cashmere and Chene Laine Shawls, long and square.

Open centre and pale border India Cashmere and Paris long Shawls, long and square.

Scotch and Berlin Wool Shawls, long and square.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BALMORAL SKIRTS! BALMORAL SKIRTS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

3 cases of Balmorals, newest colors, only $2 each.
2 cases very handsome Balmorals, only $2 50, worth $4.
150 very rich silk striped skirts, at $3 to $5 each.
ALSO,
Balmoral Shirting in great variety of styles.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

"Our prices are nearly as low as before the war."
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, ONLY $3 50 PER PAIR.
FINER QUALITY BLANKETS, ONLY $4 25 PER PAIR.
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS, ONLY $5 50 PER PAIR.
Real Rose Blankets, from $6 75 to $9 50 per pair.
Fine Horse Blankets, very strong, only $5, worth $7.
For sale at wholesale and retail by
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.

Double and Twist Cassimeres, for boys' suits, only 80c. per yard.

Very handsome styles Cassimeres, all wool, at 75c. per yard.

Fancy Mixed Cassimeres, new styles, only $1 per yard.

Heavy All-wool, Double-chain Cassimeres, at $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.

Ladies' All-wool Cloaking Cloths, at $1 50 per yard.

Waterproof Cloakings, at $1 25, $1 37½, and $1 50 per yard.

ALSO,

Rich Chinchilla and Velvet Beaver Cloaking in all the fashionable colors, very cheap.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

**TAPESTRY, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,**

**EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,**

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED
by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

A GREAT DECLINE IN WOOLENS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
UNDER A HEAVY PRESSURE.
IMMENSE DECLINE IN PRICES.
GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50 FORMER PRICE, $3.
BETTER QUALITY, $2. FORMER PRICE, $4.
HEAVY BLANKETS, $2 50, FORMER PRICE, $4 50.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3, FORMER PRICE, $5.
EXTRA ALL WOOL, $4, $5, $6, and $8.
The decline in blankets has been very great.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.,
FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS,
POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.
On muslins and flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On alpacas and merinoes from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT TO BE SOLD,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
500 Embroidered sets, $1 50; warranted worth $3.
725 Embroidered sets, $2; warranted worth $4.
640 Embroidered sets, $2 50; warranted worth $5.
580 Embroidered sets, $3; warranted worth $6.
ALSO, JOB LOTS OF
CLUNY LACES, POINT LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD LACES,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFEURS,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE
selection of Undergarments, Chemises, Nightgowns and Drawers, and Infants' outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, New-York.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
READY TO-DAY,
Trimmed Bonnet and Sash Ribbons at nearly half last month's prices.
AUCTION PURCHASES.
Full lines of black and colored watered Ribbons every width, very cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Willow, Ostrich and other imported Feathers and Flowers in endless variety; largest stock in the City.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Silk Velvets, every color, shade and quality, under regular prices; good black Silk Velvets $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 per yard.
All Silk (warranted) $4 75 per yard, bargains.
Full lines of white and colored uncut Velvets.
Cheap Bonnet Silks, Satins, Corsays, Gro de Afrique corded Silks and other bonnet materials.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DEPARTMENT.
YANKEE NOTIONS and HABERDASHERY,
CORSETS and Ladies' SKIRTS.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Trimming Department Crowded with Novelties.
Full lines of Colored Silk Velvets, every width, color and shade.
Cheapest Black and Black and White Silk Ribbon Velvets in this City.
Gimps, Bugle Sets, Bugle Belts, Bands, Streamers, Buttons, Ornaments, &c., &c.
This department will amply repay an inspection.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
No. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERY LACES.
Guipure, Thread, Valenciennes, Brussels, Cluny and other Real Laces, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Lines of cheap Linen Collars and Sets.
Bargains in Real Lace Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Sets—one large lot at 50c. each, nearly half price.
HOSIERY AND UNDERSHIRTS.
Our Kid Glove stock is beautifully assorted. Also, Cashmere lined, Thread, Berlin and Silk Gloves for Ladies, Misses and Gents, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnets, Hats, Turbans, Jockeys in Velvet, Beaver, Felt, Straw, &c., &c. Everything new for the season, as usual, under everybody's prices. We have the Brighton, Chesterfield, Ristori, Dexter, Gladiateur, Turban, Queen Emma, Marion, Lambella, May Queen, Cottage, &c., &c. Every morning new goods from the manufacturers and auction. Largest stock in this City.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
WORSTED GOODS.
Nubias, Shawls, Zephyrs, Breakfast Capes and Hoods in many novelties, both hand-made and woven, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Extra fine felt, beaver and straw goods.
Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.
Mark the address,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.
Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices.
AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

## INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 227 and 229 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD B. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for a limited number of young ladies, No. 28 Irving-place, near Union-square.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Institution endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks, $100. Session will open Oct. 23.
T. G. SHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 226 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

PROF. F. A. APPELLES, WHO SPEAKS German and English, will take a few additional pupils for private instruction on the piano, or at a select school. Refers by permission to Mr. D. Porter Lord, No. 22 Vesey-st., and Mr. J. N. Tifft, No. 57 Broadway, in whose care applications may be addressed.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

TO LADIES WHOSE EARLY EDUCATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.—A young lady would give private instruction to such as have not had early advantages. Apply at No. 258 West 21st-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or in a school for two hours' instruction in Latin, French, English branches and drawing; references exchanged. Address Miss A. D. WHITTINGHAM at No. 78 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

FRENCH LESSONS BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher, who has been teaching for the past three years in a first-class institute. Prof. BEANYEZ, Charlier Institute, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

LESSONS IN DRAWING AND OIL painting from the antique still life and living model, by a lady, in her own studio. Address L. M. B., Station D.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF YALE DESIRES ONE or two private pupils. Address Q. R. S., Station D, New-York Post-office.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

## TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin, would like a position as visiting governess in a school or family in the City or vicinity. Address INSTRUCTION, Station L, Harlem Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 686 Broadway.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching will give private instruction in the Classics, Mathematics and English branches; hours from 3 to 9 P. M.; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF THIS CITY DESIRES A few pupils to instruct daily in the English branches, at their residences, or to read with young ladies history and literature. Address M., at Randolph's book-store, No. 770 Broadway, New-York.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement. The English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station D.

A LADY OF THOROUGH ABILITY DESIRES to teach drawing and oil painting in a school. Address A. NEALE, Station D.

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 15.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.......Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..............Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

**CUNARD STEERAGE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO...........................................Oct. 17
MALTA............................................Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..............................................$80 Gold.
Steerage..........................................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,**

calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA................................SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CALEDONIA........................SATURDAY, Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)**

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK..........Thompson..SATURDAY, Oct. 27
VIRGINIA..........Prowse......SATURDAY, Nov. 3

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

| | Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool or Queenstown.... | $100 | $30 |

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $38, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........................................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........................................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........................................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........................................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY........Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK.........WEDNESDAY.......Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY........Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.......Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS...............SATURDAY........Nov. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 95 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 105 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S** favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

**ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov 3.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points. Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..............Dec. 3

Passage money to Nassau.......................................$45
Passage money to Havana..........................................50

Payable in gold or it's equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.**

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERRE, Nov. 28.

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. EVERY TUESDAY.**

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S** side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

SHERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.**

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,**

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.**

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

| | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco to Yokohama.. | $250 | $170 | $85 |
| San Francisco to Hong Kong.. | 300 | 200 | 100 |

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

**OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.**

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

**FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the seaboard, railroad, and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 8c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,) Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. REGULAR LINE.**

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

**TO CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—Regular Tuesday's steamer. The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, 1,500 tons, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the fine New-York built steamer *Dictator*, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest. Freight received up to the hour of sailing.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**THE OLD LINE.**

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

**OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch,** Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 60 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVE RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, Oct. | 22, | 2 P. M. | Monday, Oct. | 22, | 6½ A. M. |
| Tuesday, | 23, | 2½ P. M. | Tuesday, | 23, | 7 A. M. |
| Wednesday, | 24, | 3 P. M. | Wednesday, | 24, | 7½ A. M. |
| Friday, | 26, | 6½ A. M. | Thursday, | 25, | 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, | 27, | 10 A. M. | Friday, | 26, | 10 A. M. |
| Tuesday, | 30, | 8½ A. M. | Monday, | 29, | 8½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, | 31, | 9½ A. M. | Tuesday, | 30, | 12 |
| | | | Wednesday, | 31, | 2½ P. M. |

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Corlies, Druggists, No. 1 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 5 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 2 Greenwich-st., New-York.

**NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.**—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

**FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.**—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

**THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW** and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¼ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.**—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.** Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.

THE LETTER EXPRESS will be closed as follows, viz.:

No. 84 Broadway...............................at....11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel...........................at....11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)..at....11:50 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE—ELEGANT LANDAU—NEW. PARTICULARS** at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.**—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also Rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE** room than they require, will let to gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, a large, well-furnished front room on the second floor, on very reasonable terms; bath and gas. Apply at No. 65 3d-av., first high-stoop house above 11th-st.

**LODGING ROOMS AT THE NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL,** corner of Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms covering 4½ lots of ground; gas in each room. Lodgings for gentlemen only, 30 and 50 cents per night; $2 50 to $4 per week.

P. V. HUZTED, Proprietor.

**A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN,** first-class, also single room; everything new and neat; quite convenient to hotels; on Madison-square; private family; no boarders; the best of service provided; breakfast served in private parlor if desired. Inquire at No. 19 West 26th-st.

**WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE** by the middle of November, a furnished front room, with board, in a respectable family—Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed preferred; terms must be moderate, not over $50 per month, in advance, if desired. Address H. C. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

**FIFTH AVENUE—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS** in the most fashionable part of the avenue, with or without first-class table, private or *a la carte*, is to be had by an unexceptionable party on addressing for one week PRIVATE, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

**BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED.**—A young lady, a teacher, desires a home in an educated Christian family in Brooklyn. Any family disposed to meet such desire may address Box No. 616 New-York Post-office.

**A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF** front rooms, on second floor, to let, with board; also a back suite on same floor, and a large front room on third, at No. 87 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

**NO. 80 TENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.,** a furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor to let, to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

**VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED** apartments to let, between Union and Madison squares, by a private family; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

**72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF** 5th-av.—First and third floors, furnished, with private table only, will be let to one or two first-class families.

**ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND** floor; also single rooms, with board, at No. 158 East 14th-st.; family private and first class.

**HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS,** with board in a very desirable location, may be had at No. 9 Livingston-place.

**A FURNISHED ROOM, FACING THE** South, with a pleasant prospect, can be had at No. 54 East 23d-st.

**ROOMS WITH BOARD—FOR GENTLEMEN** or gentlemen and wives, at No. 16 West 41st-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about two hours from New-York, would take four or five boarders; board about $10. For photographic views of the place and particulars, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

**COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER** can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT** the private residence of Dr. Henry Fenner, South Orange, New-Jersey.

## FOREIGN HOTELS.

**FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL** ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.**

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations from 1st Jan., 1867, to 30th June, 1868, viz:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire;
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;
BROOKLYN, New-York;
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;
MOUND CITY, Illinois;
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one-and-a-fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one-and-a-fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pound of tallow, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio, the sugar good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the beans; vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned —, of —, in the State of —, and —, of —, in the State of —, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of — for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said — shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said — and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness: E. F.

—, 186–.

I hereby certify that the above named — are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

**ARMY SUPPLIES.**

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Oct. 22, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of flour, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined, and bungs sealed.

20,000 pounds of rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

*The stores are required for immediate delivery.*

Samples of the flour and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificates will be required.

*Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent*, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

*Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."*

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1866.

**PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A LARGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE AT THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA.**

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New-York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October, inst., at noon, at the office of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the amount of $10,000 that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified by the award.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster and Brevet Major-General.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.**—NOTICE IS hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS or TAX BOOKS on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1866 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

## FOR SALE.

**S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.**

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.

WANTED—Property in the 8th Ward.

FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x37; first class, with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE** in West 23d-st., replete with all the modern improvements and in good order; built by days' work by the late James N. Wells for Clement C. Moore, Esq.; no expense spared in any particular; house 25x60; lot 25x100. A desirable residence within business distance of the City would be taken in exchange. Terms easy. Possession immediate. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., N. Y., or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

**HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,** No. 26 Pine-st.: East 39th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone; West 23d-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Gramercy Park, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full front.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE** piece of ground of 200 acres of land, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT MODERN** three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry; good neighborhood; has all improvements, and is in perfect order; possession Nov. 1; part of furniture may be purchased. Price $9,000, part of which may remain. Apply on the premises.

**$30,000 CASH.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS** dwelling-house in good order, not higher up town than 34th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; possession on or before May next; communications treated as confidential. Address Box No. 1,820 New-York Post-office, stating locality, size, price and where an interview may be had. Lot must be in fee.

**$4,000 WILL BUY A VERY BEAUTIFUL,** healthily located farm of 40 acres, 300 apple trees bearing, three miles from Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 miles from the City by the Hudson River or railroad; buildings would cost the money; a great bargain, as the owner received it through a mortgage foreclosure.

F. J. BEAN, No. 143 John-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND** farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY** brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, with extra deep lot, No. 147 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be sold with or without the furniture; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FIRST-**class nearly new house, with hot and cold water, gas and other improvements; 14 rooms, stable, cow-house, &c.; fine grounds. Immediate possession. For sale with or without possession. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-**house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND** pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A NEW AND** beautiful cottage house, 12 rooms, well built, fine location, near depot; price $8,500. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or (by letter only) to J. S. Otis, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

**FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, ONE MILE** from Tremont, a beautiful residence, with seven rooms, near the river; lot 50x150 feet, with plenty of fruit; price $4,000. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over Citizens' Savings Bank, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE** in Thames-st., six stories, strong walls and timbers, &c., cheap for cash; also a beautiful homestead up town, three stories, basement, 25x44, lot 50x100. Apply at No. 126 East 35th-st.

**VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.**—Nine first-class stores, lying together, situate in the IIId Ward; very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY, IN** the town of Bergen, for sale. A handsome cottage, two large lots, carriage-house, &c.; neighborhood first class. Price $5,800.

JOHN H. PLATT, Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.**—Some of the most desirable lots on 5th and 8th avs., fronting the Central Park, and also on the adjacent streets. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—LOTS ON 51ST, 52D AND 53D STS.,** between 5th and 6th avs.; for sale in plots to suit purchasers; 4 lots on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**REAL ESTATE.—IF YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE** or to sell a first-class residence in New-York, Harlem or Westchester County, communicate, without delay, with EXPERIENCE, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

**FOR SALE.—8TH-AV. PROPERTY, STORE** and dwelling; full lot; well rented; in the best part of 8th-av.; price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**ELEGANT RESIDENCES AT STATEN** Island, from $25,000 to $200,000. Country seats on the Hudson, $25,000 to $35,000. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

**A VERY HANDSOME PLACE AT PASSAIC, N. J.**—Three acres of land, house 38x32, elegantly furnished, will be sold for $15,000; 45 minutes from New-York. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., 96 Broadway.

**HOUSE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, FULL-**sized brown-stone house in West 21st-st., near 5th-av., with furniture, for sale or to rent; possession immediately. JAMES W. ARBONA, No. 141 Broadway.

**CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 959** 2d-av., near 51st-st., brown-stone house, with all improvements, with or without furniture. Possession immediately.

**BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE** on West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., $18,000. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

**WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND** 6th avs.; brown-stone house in perfect order, $25,000. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

**FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR YEARS' LEASE,** stock and fixtures of an old-established butter store. Inquire at No. 89 Barclay-st. or No. 502 8th-av.

**FOR SALE—ON WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-**av., a four-story high-stoop house; $25,000. Apply to BLEECKER & DENISON, No. 5½ Pine-st.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY.—ALBANY-ST.,** 19x58 feet; $12,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

**TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A** first-class private residence at Rye, Westchester County; has five acres of land, highly cultivated; good carriage-house and stables, all in perfect order for a Winter residence; terms, if furnished, $100 per month till May 1, 1867, or $2,000 per annum. Apply to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

**TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS** house, with all the modern improvements, furnished, coach house, stables, graperies, greenhouses, situated on Harlem River, above High Bridge, New-York City; price $300 per month. Inquire of RICHARD F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

**TO LET.—PERSONS GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING** or having rooms to let, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

**A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN SECURE** a handsomely furnished floor, with exclusive bath, etc., without board; location central. No. 112 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

**TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON** 34th-st., a first-class wide English-basement house; very richly and fully furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR-**story house No. 111 East 60th-st., west of 3d-av.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON 5TH-**av., near Madison-square; will be rented for the Winter or year at $625 per month. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

**TWO ELEGANT HOUSES AT $800 PER** month, on 38th and 23d sts., to strictly private families, for one year. Others, furnished, at $250 to $1,000 per month. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

**TO LET—AT HARLEM, TWO-STORY AND** attic brick house, No. 16 West 129th-st. Apply at northwest corner of 2d-av. and 128th-st., or No. 36 Exchange-place.

**ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT MEALS, TO** gentlemen, at private house No. 49 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

**A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON BROADWAY** to let, without meals, to two gentlemen; price $6 per week. Apply to T. MANN, No. 61 Hudson-st.

**TO LET—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS FOR** business, &c., at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply as per bill on front door.

**WILL BE RENTED FOR TWO YEARS**—High-stoop house on 23d-st., near 6th-av., at $550 per month. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

**TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY** high-stoop brown-stone house, with furniture. No. 159 East 15th-st., (Stuyvesant-square.)

**ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT** No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

**A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO** a private family only. Apply at No. 130 East 24th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**A SMALL FAMILY WANT A PLEASANTLY** located unfurnished house in this City, or in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, from now until 1st of May, with privilege of a three years' lease after that date. Address Box No. 2,951 New-York Post-office.

**WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, PART OF A** house, suitable for housekeeping. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

## DENTISTRY.

**ANESTHETIC.—WE ARE PREPARED TO** furnish free, CIRCULARS descriptive of our wonderfully improved laughing gas, for extracting teeth. The loathsome practice of breathing the gas from a rubber bag in which the expressed carbon from the lungs is re-inhaled over and over again, causing ugly dreams and a racking sensation of the brain, is abolished. Come and see. BLAKENEY & HUBBARD, dentists, No. 109 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

**IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS.—A MEETING** of dentists will be held in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock, to take measures for protection against the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company. All in favor of this movement are invited to attend. By order of Committee.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED** the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 16,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK.**

Ristori's ticket office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering's.

FRENCH THEATRE..........Director, J. GRAU.

LAST NIGHT but two of the season before the departure of Mme. Ristori and her Company for Boston.

MONDAY EVENING, 16th subscription, Oct. 22, ADELAIDE RISTORI as LADY MACBETH.

WEDNESDAY—(By urgent request,) MARY STUART.

FRIDAY—Last night of the season, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock. RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE—MACBETH.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

RISTORI—LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. RISTORI Before the departure of the Ristori Company for Boston. THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, fifth subscription. ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH.

Ticket office Brooklyn Academy, and New-York, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

**RISTORI'S FAREWELL MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.**

(Only a limited number of tickets will be sold.) FRENCH THEATRE. DIRECTOR, J. GRAU. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 27, at 1 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI AS LADY MACBETH. Admission to all parts of the house $2, with exception of Private Boxes, which will be secured at the usual prices.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY, NOV. 5—FAUST.

KELLOGG, NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6—ELISIR D'AMORE.

DEBUT OF MLLE. ANTOINETTA RONCONI.

SIGNOR RONCONI in his great role of Dulcamare.

Seats may now be secured at the Brooklyn Academy.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Paul Juignet and C. Drivet..........Directeurs.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.

SATURDAYS, COMEDY VAUDEVILLE AND DRAMA.

FRENCH OPERA.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7¾,

LE CHALET,

Comic opera, in one act, by Adam.

LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,

Comic opera, in one act, by Victor Masse.

Prices of admission, $1; Boxes, (four seats,) $10; Parquet seats, $2; Second Tier, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Office for subscriptions and the sale of tickets Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 652 Broadway, and MacCoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

**GERMAN STADT THEATRE.**

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23,

By general request, for the third time,

MR. BAGUMIL DAWISON AS RICHARD III.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25, BAGUMIL DAWISON will appear in Carl von Haltei's drama, HANS JUERGE, and in his favorite character as "CORPORAL BONJOUR," in WIENER IN PARIS (Viennese in Paris).

NOTICE.—Tickets stamped Oct. 20 are good *only* for Thursday, Oct. 25, or the money refunded at the Box Office.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

TWO DAYLIGHT EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, } AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, }

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ROBINSON'S RAPID RIDING,

with that CHARMING LITTLE SPRITE CLARENCE.

Mlle. DE BERG,

THE BEAUTIFUL EMOTIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.

JAMES E. COOKE IN HIS "PICKWICKIAN PICTURES."

New pantomime, entitled the SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.

and all the PEOPLE, HORSES and PONIES, in an elegantly diversified programme.

**ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.**

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 21, GRAND SACRED CONCERT at the GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Nos. 291-293 Bowery, for the benefit of a Veteran Singer. Tickets $1. To commence at 8 P. M.

**NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS—** Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. To let for balls, concerts, lectures and first-class entertainments, day and evening. Apply to E. FERRERO, No. 1,184 Broadway.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

**GURNER & CO.,**

DEALERS IN PURE CALIFORNIA WINES, NO. 80 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhoea.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were used throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; children of sickly nature suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

| | Per Bottle. | Per Doz. |
|---|---|---|
| HOCK | $1 00 | $9 00 |
| WINE BITTERS | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| CLARET | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| PORT | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| ANGELICA | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| MUSCATEL | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| BRANDY | 2 00 | 20 00 |

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

## FURNITURE.

AT 30 PER CENT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st., still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City. PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS, for the Southern Trade.

**A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO J. F. C. PICKHARDT, AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,** for the best EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD and UPHOLSTERY, No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

**FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,** Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Pianos, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment taken in weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING,** monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

**MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE** in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR** in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 635 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SURPASSING ATTRACTION.

A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA, MONTHS IN PREPARATION, PRODUCED AT GREAT EXPENSE.

AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.

THE SEA OF ICE; THE SEA OF ICE; THE SEA OF ICE; THE SEA OF ICE; OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE. INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.

To be seen at all hours, COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high. THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL. LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE. A SLOTH, A VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT. LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS. NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY. 125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS. Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities. Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.

Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, together with SILVER CASCADE AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK, on which occasion the prices will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker

THIS EVENING,

Buckstone's operatic drama, in two acts, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wilkins, Messrs. Mark Smith, Gomersal, Rankin and others.

To conclude with the screaming extravaganza, RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE, with Miss Fanny Young, Mr. Lewis Baker, &c.

Admission 75 cents.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard.

The new and immense drama of the DREAM OF DESTINY.

New and gorgeous scenery, with the famous drama of IRELAND AND AMERICA.

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|---|---|
| HARTZ, | The Great Magician, |
| HARTZ, | The Illusionist. |
| HARTZ, | At Dodworth Hall, |
| HARTZ, | Every Night. |
| HARTZ, | The Wonderful |
| HARTZ, | Living Head. |
| HARTZ, | Charming |
| HARTZ, | Growth of Flowers. |
| HARTZ, | Basket Trick. |
| HARTZ, | Magic Hat. |
| | Striking Watches. |

Every night at 8 o'clock.

AT DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. RESERVED CHAIRS 50 CENTS.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.**

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| Splendid Bill. Five Minutes. Italian Opera. Dodging a Wife. Sphynx, Sphynx. Broadway Newsboy. Handy Andy, &c. Champion Dance. | The success of this great troupe is beyond all precedent. The wonderful Leon in new and original burlesques. Edwin Kelly's new ballads. The trio of great comedians, Geo. Christy, Frank Moran and John Allen in side-splitting acts. Dick Sands' Champion Clog Dances. First appearance of the original Sphynx. |

**A CARD.**

The undersigned beg to inform the public that the management of the Thalia Theatre will be carried on by them jointly, under the firm of EDWARD HAERTING & OSCAR GUTTMANN.

No change is contemplated regarding the nature and character of the pieces hitherto brought out at this theatre, and the undersigned will unite their energies to merit the continuation of that favor, which has been so abundantly bestowed upon this young establishment while under Mr. Haerting's sole direction.

EDWARD HAERTING.
OSCAR GUTTMANN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

In consequence of Mr. Gustav Ostermann, Director of the German Theatre at New-Orleans, having failed to fulfill some of the most important stipulations in the agreement entered into by that gentleman and myself, the contract having thereby been *de facto* annulled by him, I have, after mature consideration, and by the advice of my counsel, Mr. Edwin James, entered into a new agreement with Mr. Haerting.

Legal proceedings against Mr. Gustav Ostermann have been commenced by me, to recover damages for said violations.

OSCAR GUTTMANN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they will in time succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

**HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195** Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.**—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to guarantee permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra speedily cured. Those brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been robbed by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

**TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL,** Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are sent by mail. Office No. 4 West 34th-st., near 5th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,339 New-York Post-office.

**THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE** MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

**RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE** wise in time. "Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue" (monthly restorative) known, without danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st. No [illegible] poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided. Advice per mail.

**MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY** of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Depression resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

**MEDICAL.—ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASE** treated magnetically, by one competent to administer. The method has proved successful in general practice. A process without prejudice, as no drugs are administered. Address Box No. 3,323 New-York Post-office.

**DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.**—Treatment from 10 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS,** for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

**LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.**—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

**A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR** married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed.

**A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD** regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

**LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR.** POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

**MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND** REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He does not cure cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any physician, or no pay given. Sufferers, call or write; please call and read hundreds of voluntary certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medicine, Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 90 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WINTER GARDEN.** TO-NIGHT AT 8.

WM. STUART..........Manager.

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.

CROWDED HOUSES. A FUROR.

Brilliant success, before densely crowded audiences, of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who, seconded by MR. J. C. McCOLLOM AND A GREAT CAST, has already achieved, in her personation of LADY AUDLEY, THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.

The *Tribune*, Oct. 17, says of the renowned effort: "Mrs. Bowers is a perfect representative of the character of Lady Audley. Slight and delicate in person, animated by a spiritual energy that is electrical and restless; graced by culture, and guided by unerring taste, she reproduces the beauteous monomaniac in the form and color of life itself. Nothing can be truer or finer than her beautiful, sinuous, serpent-like simulation of ingenuous simplicity—covering, but not concealing, the wild, demoniac mood of a crazed nature. She glitters like the innocent flower; she is all freshness and softness, and grace and winning tenderness, until the latent fury is aroused, and then she is terrible as Electra herself."

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
ROBERT AUDLEY..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM.

Supported by W. DAVIDGE, M. W. LEFFINGWELL, W. S. ANDREWS, W. A. DONALDSON, J. DUFF, Miss ANDREWS, Miss E. JOHNSON, Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE, and others.

*Seats secured six days in advance.*

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.

First appearance this season of MRS. VERNON.

First appearance this season of Messrs. W. H. NORTON, J. C. WILLIAMSON and G. BROWNE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, FIRST NIGHT of the last and most successful comedy, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled

£100,000,

which will be produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS and the following great distribution of characters:

JOE BARLOW..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
GERALD GOODWIN..Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Mr. PENNYTHORNE..........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Mr. FLUKER..........Mr. A. W. YOUNG
MAJOR BLACKSHAW..........Mr. W. H. NORTON
(His first appearance this season.)
PYEJINCH..........Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
(His first appearance this season.)
SIR RUMSEY WATERS..........Mr. GEO. BROWNE
(His first appearance this season.)
Mr. CHARKER..........Mr. T. GRAHAM
(His first appearance this season.)
GIBBONS..........Mr. POPE | TOMMY....Mr. CASHIN
Mrs. BARLOW..........Mrs. VERNON
(Her first appearance this season.)
ALICE BARLOW....Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
JANE PLOVER..........Miss M. BARRETT
ARABELLA PELL..........Miss F. GREEN

Dr. Westland Marston's new comedy, entitled THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE, having proved immensely successful, will be presented alternately as follows:

TUESDAY, Oct. 23—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 25—£100,000.
FRIDAY, Oct. 26—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.

THE FAST FAMILY having continued to attract full and delighted audiences, will shortly be repeated, of which due notice will be given, and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.

THE LAST WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, MR. JEFFERSON

In comedy, farce and comic drama. Performance commencing with Madison Morton's comedy-farce, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

MR. WOODCOCK..........MR. JEFFERSON.

Characters by a most able cast.

The entertainment concluding with the comic drama of the SPITFIRE.

MR. TOBIAS SHORTCUT..........MR. JEFFERSON.

MR. JEFFERSON'S PERFORMANCES for the remaining nights of his limited stay.

Tuesday—Woodcock's Little Game, and Spitfire.
Wednesday—Woodcock's Little Game, and Spitfire.
Thursday—Only night of Our American Cousin.
Friday—Only night of Rip Van Winkle.
Saturday—Benefit and last appearance of MR. JEFFERSON IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Seats may be secured daily from 9 till 4 P. M.

**FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.**

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX

JESSIE BROWN.

MISS FANNY HERRING AS JESSIE BROWN.

CAPTAIN KYD.

G. L. FOX AND FULL COMPANY WILL APPEAR.

**BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS:—FIFTH-AVENUE** Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel. Open every evening and Saturday afternoon. Special Interludes, New acts, Daddy Come Home, George and the Dragon, with new dresses, &c. First appearance of R. Warden and John Jeffery. Admission to Matinee, 50 and 35 cents; evening as usual.

**STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.**

LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION OF MR. MOZIER'S MARBLE STATUARY.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.**

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**THE HORACE WATERS** GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

**YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY MAN.**

As sung by Miss Cavendish in the BLACK CROOK, at NIBLO'S. DODWORTH & SON, No. 6 Astor-place, opposite Clinton Hall, near the Cooper Institute and Bible House.

**NEW PATENT PIANOS—RAVEN & BACON,** manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-board, relieved from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is freed from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this universal household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine them.

WAREROOMS—No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

**A GOOD SIX-OCTAVE PIANO FOR** $85—New, seven-octave, rosewood piano, serpentine bottom, carved legs and overstrung bass, for $300. Also a new seven-octave, 7½-octave, rosewood, carved leg piano, four round corner, for sale at No. 228 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

**40,000 PRINCE & CO. MELODEONS** and Organs now in use in all parts of the world. Pianos and melodeons for sale or rent on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

**AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,** No. 820 Broadway, musical tuition $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

**EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF** square and upright pianos, invites piano purchasers to call and examine his new pianos, at the new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

**THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED** Vox Humana Attachment, the latest improvements. "Get the best." For sale by GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS,** cheap for cash. Pianos to let. At the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

**WANTED.—A SOPRANO SINGER DESIRES A** situation in a first-class church, in the City or vicinity. Address Box No. 14 Mount Vernon Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., stating compensation, &c.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 212 5th-av., New-York. Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, on SATURDAY mornings. Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

**F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.** Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY** now open for the reception of pupils at his elegant Hall, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 to 4 P. M. Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes. Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, or at the Academy.

**DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24** [illegible] for children, ladies and gentlemen, is open WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] in six private lessons.

**FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO.** [illegible] WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS [illegible] for the season. Pupils can enter at any time.

## MEETINGS.

**EDUCATION—THE REAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH.**

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION, Co-operating with the South in this national and Christian enterprise, will be held in Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 7½ P. M.

Chief Justice Chase, the President of the Commission, is expected to take the chair.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard and Hon. T. J. Durant, of New-Orleans, have positively engaged to speak.

ADMISSION FREE BY TICKETS, which can be had at the rooms of the Commission, No. 76 John-st., and No. 22 Bible House; also at Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House, and Messrs. Caswell and Mack, Fifth-av. Hotel.

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Corresponding Secretary N. Y. Branch.

LYMAN ABBOTT, General Secretary.

# OUR STATE TICKET.

## Sermon on the State and Municipal Issues of the Day.

## Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Election.

### His Opinion of the Candidates and Reasons for Supporting the Republicans.

### What He Thinks of New-York City, Her Judges, Rulers, Laws and Customs.

Plymouth Church has on several occasions been quite respectably filled by several thousands of people who follow in the moral and political wake of its pastor. Last evening at 6:30 o'clock there were not far from five thousand people in the streets in front and rear of the church patiently waiting the appearance of the guardian, Mr. WELD, whose corps of ushers and policemen were early on hand expecting to do double duty, in consequence of the very general belief that Mr. BEECHER would devote the evening to a discussion of the issues of the day. By 7 o'clock the house was packed, ten minutes later the aisles and corridors, window sills and gallery fronts were lined, and not an inch of available space was vacant, eager and persistent men being content with an inconspicuous and uncomfortable place beneath the reporters' tables, while small boys and venerable clergymen were made happy and uncomfortable on the pulpit stairs, and even encroached up n the very platform itself.

After the ordinary services and an opening chant Mr. BEECHER delivered the following discourse upon the State issues, viewed from the standpoint of the moral necessities of the great metropolis and the adjacent cities, urging the popular support of the Republican State ticket for the good of the city, the preservation of the Commissioners, (Police, Fire and Health,) whose tendency is to elevate the tone and preserve the purity of the people, high and low, rich and poor.

THE SERMON

was based upon the 122d Psalm, verses 6th and 9th, inclusive.

> Pray for the peace of Jerusalem. They shall prosper that love thee. Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces. For my brethren and companions' sake I will now say, Peace be within thee. Because of the house of the Lord, our God, I will seek thy good.

Prayer is a religious duty. We are commanded to pray for all in authority—kings and magistrates; to pray for the city in which we dwell and to seek its prosperity, and all this not for the sake of material advantage, but from the deepest religious reasons. If, then, this be a duty, may we not employ the Sabbath day, the Church and the ministry for a consideration of the political duties of Christians toward their metropolis? Let the prophets' example be our answer. Their business was to labor for the reformation of their own land and its cities. The very Scripture which we revere, as God's word, is largely made up of searching reports of the corruptions of Jerusalem—of the prostitution of kingly power, of the corruption of magistrates, of the adulteration of religion, of the bargain and sale of justice, of the flagrant disregard of poor men's rights, of the infatuation of all classes, while passion, avarice and debauchery were tearing away the foundation on which the community stood. "Woe unto him that buildeth a town with blood and establishment a city by iniquity."—Heb. ii., 12. Let one tell me what would remain if you should take from the minor prophets their indignant exposures of the wickedness of the cities of Israel and Samaria and of Jerusalem? This civic and political corruption is the very warp and woof of Amos, of Hosea, of Joel, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, and it constitutes a large element in the major prophets, Isaiah and Jeremiah. The great national questions at issue in the pending election are likely to cast into the shade the important local questions which are to be affected by this canvass. A great city concentrates power, for good or for evil. It stimulates curiosity and research among learned men, to be gathered into a focus. It furnishes an audience before which all learning and literature are encouraged. It gathers so many families of refinement and culture as to create a higher civilization than is possible among a sparse population. The contests involved, and various collisions of men in business, develop acuteness, quickness and enterprise. Coöperation, which is the great architect of business, belongs specially to crowded populations. By the increase of great wealth it gives opportunity to generosity; and great cities usually are marked by men of great liberality, at least in modern times—London, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia are instances. The sums annually given away for great and wise charities is incalculable. The virtue and piety of men who have been tried and proved among the temptations of city life, are usually of a higher type than that fashioned in still life, with little conflict. In short, concentration of resources, collision and stimulation of mind, sympathy and imitation, tend to augment wealth, refinement and social power. But, the same causes cast a shadow likewise. The passions are stimulated, opportunities of indulgence increase, and also impunity in wrong. Vice is more seductive, crimes find nests, dangerous men coalesce with tribes and communities, while, deep down, below all common knowledge, roll the streams of fiery passions, like internal fires. Churches and schools, banks and stores, mansions and halls of art, are built over an abyss of depravity which may well be called an infernal region. Thus the extremes are prolonged far more in cities than elsewhere. The top rises higher, the bottom plunges deeper—virtues are more and more resplendent, vices are deeper and more abundant. We find the best and the worst men, the most heroic in honesty, and the most profound in fraud; the greatest selfishness and greed, and the most radiant disinterestedness and benefaction! Such communities, above all others, need a wise, incorrupt and efficient municipal administration. Nowhere is government more needed, and nowhere, one would think, could it be more easily and certainly attained. The City of New-York and the affiliated cities near it have relations to the whole country which makes it important to the State and to the nation that it should be exemplary in good. 1. So great is its population that were it to be cast nearly together into the ballot-box it would balance and control almost the whole State. Concentrated population in a free nation is concentrated power; and great power in small space produces a kind of geographical aristocracy. 2. The outstretched relation of commerce; the vast interests which touch almost every village in the land; the great wealth, increasing beyond calculation, which makes New-York the money centre of the continent, and which will, within our lifetime, make it the banker of the globe, bring hither a transient population, which receives impress for good or evil, and like blood from a heart, carries back to the extremities health or disease. We live in an age of great cities. Our civilization produces them, and then in turn it is powerfully affected by them. There is not to the economist, the moralist or the patriot a question fraught with more profound interest than the relation of great cities to the surrounding country, the state and the nation. The moral condition of New-York, then, assumes a national importance. Civilization itself is interested in the question of its right government and healthy condition. There have been some peculiar influences, over and above those acting elsewhere, to injure the good morals. 1. The conformation of the Island contracts the domestic habits of the population, and tends powerfully to withdraw from men salutary family restraints. Living all day away from home, habitually dining in restaurants where men meet only men who are not the best company, and intensify each other's already to heated ambitions, cannot but produce, at length, a profound impression. 2. Like all commercial cities, it is filled with a population who regard it as a shop to work in, not as a home. They are careless of its fate, but regardful only of their own. So that it prospers their fortune, no matter for its own. 3. But, above and beyond this, is the fact that it is a city of mixed population, and that chiefly among the industrial classes. This land is the paradise of the poor man. All Europe sends hither its artisans and laborers. New-York is the door and vestibule where they first settle down. While the vast multitude that comes are good and worthy, there come also many that are evil. And though many worthy men settle here, more bad men remain in proportion to the good; stick to our seaboard cities, than go on with the Westward tide! They bring their foreign habits, domestic customs, prejudices and superstitions, as well as their virtues, their skill and their good citizenship. Now, such a population renders it easy for unscrupulous men to obtain power by flattering the ignorance and passions of men, and to employ that power, almost with responsibility or salutary check, for the worst personal ends. On the whole, this tide of immigration does us good, and I rejoice in it, but the facts as stated remain. 4. From these and from other reasons which I will not pause to enumerate, New-York has obtained the reputation of being badly governed; of having lax and corruptible criminal Courts; of being a centre of fiscal corruption, and of being controlled in its public administration by what publicists denominate the "dangerous classes." Truth compels us to say that its *real* character is even worse than its reputation. It has become a bye-word. A searching and able article lately appeared in the *North American Review* by Mr. PARTON, which has since been published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, giving a detailed account of this whole dark history, which ought to be printed as a campaign document and put in the house of every elector. It might be called the *Morbid Anatomy of the New-York Municipal Government.* Corruption has penetrated every vein and artery. Not only are civil offices bought and sold, public property shamefully squandered, public charities perverted, good morals corrupted, the people ground with exorbitant and unnecessary taxes to supply (but never satisfy) the enormous avarice of City officials, but justice itself has been seduced and corrupted in its very Courts; schools are bought and sold; the magistracy has become a term of contempt. It is not easily possible to exaggerate the condition of affairs. Every search reveals new wickedness. To stir the matter fills the air with miasma.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONS.

Through a period of ten years great efforts have been made to correct these abuses. To a certain extent success has been attained. Branches have been lopped off; certain interests have been separated from the control of harpies, and redeemed to relative purity. Many wise men are inclined to think that this has been done by methods which should be only temporary, and that we should, by and by, change the whole character of the City Government. But, however this may be, all good men are agreed—1. That great advances have been made by the introduction of a reformed system of Police; by reformed administration of public charities; by a Paid Fire Department—regulars, (instead of militia;) by a Board of Health, and by creating under it a license system, which, if it do not stop the flow of devastating liquor, yet serves to keep it in certain fixed channels, and prevents its fiery overflow upon the whole community. There remain other evils that must be attacked. We have cut off and drained and dried up little edges and bayous. The great central dismal swamp is untouched, and reeks and rolls up the smoke of its abominations to Heaven. Now, the question is not 1, whether what has been done has been done perfectly, or—2. Whether some change ought not to be made even in things already secured, but in which direction and under what inspiration shall changes be made hereafter? Shall we work for a better system or a worse one? Shall we seek to restrain corruption, or to pull down dykes and barriers, and let it flow back on land redeemed from it? Shall we take away power from bad men, to be used for the worst purposes; or shall we put it back into their hands, with increased opportunities? This is the question which the pending election will settle. In another place I have already given you my reasons for supporting the Republican Party, and not the Democratic, in regard to national questions; and I now say that different reasons, but equally strong, derived from State and City affairs, demand the continuance in legislative control of the Republicans. I do not say that they are immaculate—I do not accuse nor excuse—but I express my strong conviction that the ascendency of Republican counsels in this State will inevitably work toward reformation, municipal purity and the reinstatement of justice!

THE CANDIDATES.

1. Gov. FENTON has already served the State with prudence, fidelity and purity. He has shown an unmistakable disposition to reject and veto corrupt schemes, and to favor all reasonable plans for reformation. Mayor HOFFMAN, untried in such a position, with an excellent private character, had the misfortune to supersede Gen. DIX in the nominating convention. *Why?* Why? Gen. DIX had a *national reputation*, an enviable record, during the whole period of his country's trial. He was popular, and deservedly so—a scholarly gentleman, bred to the profession of arms, but long accustomed to the administration of civic trusts. Mayor HOFFMAN had no national record, but he had *a local* influence; but of what kind? In which direction? In favor of whom would it be used? Is it of men that study morality? Is it of those who seek to correct abuses? Is it of men who would limit passion and restrain corruption? We all know that he was nominated because he could concentrate on himself the votes of all those who wish authority to be relaxed, the License Law broken down, and the various reformations, partially secured, put back again. Gov. FENTON represents the idea of civic reformation—Mayor HOFFMAN of continued misgovernment. I have a right, then, on moral grounds, to appeal to the reason, interest and conscience of every thoughtful man on this subject. I argue this question with every moral and Christian man. There are times when men, for the sake of great moral results, must rise above their party, or stand at one side of it. There are times when certain great moral results are so much more important than the body of the affairs of a party, that a man must seek them in spite of it. There are times when a man must go with his party, though it does much that is evil because in the main it tends to produce the greatest amount of good. You cannot have perfect instrumentation in this world. If you will not work till all men are pure, you will not work at all, for all will not be pure. If you stand aloof from public affairs until they are divested of corruption, you will always stand aloof from them, and will spend your life in complainings, and will neither be practical nor operative. Now, wherever there is a Christian man, or a man that loves morality, I say to him, "Whatever your other relations may be, it seems to me that we have a right to draft you, and claim your vote in the great coming election." The organized and successful frauds beginning in governments, and flowing down through every department of society, constitute an influence at length which will corrupt the morals and lower the moral tone of young men beyond the power of our churches to counterpoise it. You are building churches; you are establishing mission-schools; you are sending out lecturers and teachers to reform public morals. And yet, if you belong to that party which is maintaining in power miscreant magistrates and corrupt rulers, you are going far to establish a central organization, that will more than be a match for all the good that you are doing through those mission schools and churches and your efforts at reformation. I preach to young men here to-day, that morality is the soundest policy, and all the City to-morrow, by its example, blinds and bewilders the young man, and teaches him that immorality will more surely yield remuneration, is more lucrative and is not less honorable. I preach to-day the abstract of virtue; but to-morrow the concrete of prosperity is presented as an evidence that a young man may lie and forswear himself, and not derogate his character. I preach to-day the principle of honesty, but to-morrow the whole tendency of the influence that is exerted upon a young man in the community is to teach him that he may filch and steal, and yet be considered a worthy citizen and a patriot. Men of high places work iniquity by law, and organize transgression into respectability, and our young men stand by and see it, and under the influence of their example, fall from purity; and when right-minded men preach the duty of good intent, integrity, faith between man and man, and such like virtues, they are ridiculed and laughed to scorn. And do you suppose that with this great practical demonstration before their eyes from day to day any influence can be brought to bear that shall be strong enough to destroy its effect upon young men, and establish citizenship on a high plane in society? Do you suppose that the feeble pipings of the pulpit can suffice to countervail all the accumulated power for evil? One of the greatest obstacles that the minority have to contend in their endeavors to raise up a community of noble, patriotic young men, is the bad example of public men, and of corrupt Governments, that strike at the foundation of morality. And where, in any election the question is the rectification of public administration, or the purification of civic trust, I have the right to appeal to every man, of whatever party, and say to him, if you love purity and morality, I demand, in the name of that purity and that morality, that you should give your vote to that side which will most certainly establish justice and equity. 2. I argue this question with commercial men. There is no class in the community that is apt to be so indifferent to public morals, and there is no class in the community that suffers so much on account of it in their business affairs, as commercial men. For commerce is pivoted on faith in man, or what is called credit. And it walks on such feet, it flies by such wings, that everything which tends to deteriorate man is a precursor and a preparation for distrust in him. Everything that tends to loosen the bonds that connect men with each other disintegrates society, and is in the course of the sure deterioration of commerce itself. Personal integrity among its customers, its clerks and agents, and in the community at large, are worth more to commerce than capital itself. The church has not so great an interest in morals as commerce has. The church has no such immediate interest in the rectification of life, in fundamental integrity, as the men whose very scales turn on that quality. The purity of your gold, the cleanliness of your silver, the unmotheatenness of your fabrics, the genuineness of your stores—all these, directly although remotely, (that is, by direct channels, though through long ones,) turn upon the integrity of the community. And when I see merchants winking and blinking at immoralities, I say that they are suicides. When I see merchants tampering with the morals of young men, and lowering their conception of honesty, I say they are teaching them to steal from their employers. When I see merchants willing that their customers should wallow in wickedness, I say they are endangering the invariable conditions of their own full and final prosperity, namely, the health and integrity of the whole community. And to-day nothing staggers under such weights that knavery has fixed upon it as commerce. How operose are the processes of commerce! How slow are its transits! With what multiplied papers does it seek to guard against dishonesties, and to bind men to the faithful performance of their duties! What delays and injuries, and disasters are perpetually accruing to it on account of the untrustworthiness of men! Bad men build thick walls, and commerce pays the price. Bad men make locksmiths busy, and commerce pays the price. Bad men heap taxes upon commerce which are heavy to be borne. And purity, sweetness of life, unfailing truth and integrity, would take off a burden that no avoirdupois can express, from the realm of commerce. And I have a right, in reasoning in a great city on a municipal and State election, to say to every merchant, Vote for that party that will make justice the truest, integity the sweetest, and morals the purest. If you vote for your till, if you vote for your bank-book, if you vote for stocks, vote for the party that goes in for the highest rectitude and the sternest morality. It is for your interest to do it. And I think I can say without hesitation, not that the Republican Party are as white as a saint, but that the drift of that party's candidates, and the necessities of the case, will make them the factors of reformation rather than their antagonists.

3. I argue this question to the mechanic. That which is friction to machinery a spirit of dishonesty is to the mechanical processes of society. In the great round of industry that which, like oil on joints and revolving wheels, is most needed in all the infinite ramifications of mechanical industry, is the spirit of equity, justice, fairness; for it is notorious that men are perpetually acting in accordance with their own interests, and not in accordance with the interest of others. Now, no bargain is honest that is not profitable to both parties. The man that by adroitness or address procures another to labor for him, without restoring to him an equivalent of some shape, has cheated that other. You may cheat with or without a bargain. True commerce means true equity, where for one thing you get its equivalent in another; where for skill rendered or labor performed you get in money or in other things, that are as money to you, a fair remuneration; there is equity. But when men grow corrupt with inflamed passions, not merely does the inflammation of the passions destroy the public weal, by leading men to be avaricious of other men's goods and gains, but they undertake to increase their wealth by augmenting the services of those that are inferior to them, by getting the greatest possible amount of work for the least pay. Who is it that would come to your store and dicker and barter and higgle with you for boots which cost you the making, the stock, the time, the skill, the rent, all calculated, $10, and which your reasonable profits require to be sold at $12; they were in the hope of swerving you from your price, and persuading you to sell for $8 what cost you $10. He, in other words, a pauper and a beggar, asks you to give him outright $2 from your pocket. Who is it that would fain live and wear sumptuous raiment and not pay for it, or pay for it only a reduced price, but the extravagant man? Who is it that would fain have the plasterer and plumber and mason and carpenter build him a splendid residence at the lowest figure, and that would hold them to their contract, though the price of materials and of labor had risen enormously, but extravagant men, that are willing to get all they can and give back as little as they can? Who are the men that are jewing at a bargain, and that are all the time trying to take advantage? Are they the men that are of pure life, and that have studied justice and equity in the sanctuary? Are they the men that believe in brotherhood? Are they the men that are laboring for the reformation of morals among the poor? Are they the men that are seeking to establish schools and charities? Are they not the men that are living for the indulgence of their own sensuous appetites? And are not mechanics the class that are injuriously affected by such unjust dealings? If I had the ear and confidence of every master workman, I should say to him, run your machine squeaking, without a drop of oil; or, if you would have it run smoothly, see to it you have the oil of morality in the community. It is an advantage to you in your business and thrift. And in everything which turns at all on the question of the reformation of morals, see to it that you are found with those that tone up public administration; that cleanse the thoroughfares of corruption; that make men wiser and juster and better in the duties that are imposed upon them by others. 4. I argue this question to the great class of laboring men, that must always constitute the bulk of the great community. It is on you, finally, my friends, that the mischiefs of bad government will come; and it is on you chiefly that the benefits of good government will come. Though Government securities depreciate, if they are in the hands of rich men they can afford to have them depreciate. Though they lose, loss is not to them what it is to you. If prices are dear rich men do not feel them, because they can afford to pay dear prices; but the poor man feels them, for he cannot afford to pay dear prices. If cloth goes up, and coal goes up, and rent goes up, and all the commodities and necessaries of life go up, it matters little to the rich man; but the day-laborer is obliged to use less, and that of coarser kind. And in every department of life the evils of society weigh down far more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. And I would say to every stevedore, to every longshoreman, to every man who drives a dray and does not own it, to every man that sweeps the street, to every man that carries the hod, to every man that works in the shop, or serves on the ship, to every man that labors, whether he is on the land or on the sea. If you are a poor man, by the sweat of your brow earning your daily bread, see to it that you study which side is for reformation and morality, and vote for that side. And yet, to-day, if I should go out among these day-laborers, I should find that nine out of ten of them were against me. Not only should I find that they were against me, but I should find that they thought I was against them.

After enlarging still further upon this point, and touching upon the various conditions of life, the reverend gentleman proceeded to argue this question to those who have families at their bringing up. In this connection he said: Men say often to me, what business is it of yours how I act? What business is it of yours if I have immoral exhibitions in your city? I have three reasons—my oldest son, my next oldest, and my youngest. And I have a right to demand, in the name of justice and of God, that that community in which I am going to bring these young men up shall not be contaminated. And I have a right to defend them and myself by all lawful and rational means against the temptations and allurements and corruptions of those men that make their gains by preying upon the souls and morals of the young. There is not a man that has a daughter that is not interested in it, because her history, her virtue, her character, and her happiness will largely depend upon the character of the young man with whom she is herself to be affianced, and whose wife she is to become. If he drinks, if he gambles, if he be corrupt in the essential elements of integrity, she had better never have been born. Tell me not of battle-fields, point me not to lazar-houses or prisons for instances of wretchedness; show me that young and trusting spirit, born and bred to love whatever is transcendent in purity and ideal in excellence, and that in a trusting hour made troth and pledge to one that at heart was unworthy and corrupted. For one bright day or month that vision holds, and then, as from the topmost heaven down to the lowest depths, goes her hopes. And woe is she; for if she maintain her integrity intact and her aspiration, her life is one perpetual cross, and she hangs upon it a victim. Or, worse yet, if she tones down her sensibility to her condition, she gains peace by selling her womanhood. And I have a right to defend my daughter against marrying such a man; and I have a right to keep such young men from temptation, and to purge the community from the means of temptation. It is my business to endeavor to cleanse and purify the community, and to exhort every other man to do the same. And every one of you that loves purity and fidelity and honor and social integrity—upon you I charge it, not as a political duty, but as a duty of God's house, and a day of judgment responsibility, to see to it that in the pending election good men, of a party that means reformation, are put in office, and that men that wink at corruption, and that mean to turn back and corrupt again reforms, are kept out of it.

This question was also argued at considerable length to those who love temperance; and then, after urging the support of the Republican Party, on the ground that its drift and necessary tendencies rendered it the safest party to be intrusted with administrative affairs in this critical period, the reverend gentleman alluded to the possibility of a collision between the Government and the people, and expressed it as his opinion that, although no such exigency might arise, wisdom demanded that every Gubernatorial chair should be fortified by having an honest Republican man put into it. And finally he closed with an exhortation to young men to go forth and perform their duty at the polls in the coming election, actuated by the highest moral principles, and aiming at the very root of the evils which exist in society as the surest method of remedying them.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

### Closing Services in Broome-street Presbyterian Church.

The closing services of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, near Elm, took place yesterday. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD preached in the forenoon. In the afternoon an interesting service took place in the Sabbath-school, and in the evening an historical discourse was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. At the evening service the lesson was read by Rev. Mr. HITCHCOCK, of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. ST. JOHN. The pastor selected the following passage for his text:

> Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thine honor dwelleth.—*Psalm xxv.*, 8.

After a brief introduction the preacher proceeded to give a sketch of the history of the Central Presbyterian Church, beginning with its incipient meeting on the first Sabbath in March, 1820, when Rev. Dr. PATTON, the first pastor, called a congregation together in a dingy school-house in Mulberry-street, where the church worshipped for about three years, paying $250 a year as the rental of the room. Dr. PATTON's was a labor of love, as he received no salary until the church was built. On the 8th of January, 1821, the church organized with four members,—Dr. PATTON and his wife, CATHARINE WEELAND and SAMUEL DONALDSON. The three lots on which the present church stands, in Broome-street, were purchased for $4,500. Dr. PATTON was the regular pastor of the church from the first Sabbath in May 1822 till 1833. It was under his pastorate, in 1831, that the protracted meetings were held in the church from which sprang the religious revival which swept all over the country. The success of the preached Gospel was such that Dr. PATTON recommended his people to colonize and form other churches; accordingly the Second-avenue Church, and the Mariners' Church in Madison-street, were organized by colonies which went out from the Central Church. In 1834, Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., now pastor of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, was called to be pastor of the Central Church, and on the 13th of November, 1834, was duly installed. He continued to labor there for 18 years, and when he left, did so to accompany a portion of the people up town, so that he continued their pastor without intermission for 32 years. On the 5th of February, the Pearl-street Church and the Central Church effected a union, a step that had been rendered necessary by the moving up town of a large number of the Pearl-street congregation. Rev. Dr. WOOD then became pastor of the Central Church and continued so for 7 years, till April, 1860, when he was called to labor in Geneva, where he now remains. During Dr. WOOD's pastorate two hundred and eighty-four persons united themselves to the church. The church was then for two years without any pastor, until Mr. DUNN became, first, stated supply, then regularly installed minister on the second week in January, 1864. During the latter pastorate two hundred persons had been added to the church, and through the history existence of the church 1,483 of "such as should be saved" had professed their faith in Christ and identified themselves with God's people in that sanctuary. The removal of the church had been agitated since 1859, and not till every tenement house in the region of Broome-street Church had been thoroughly canvassed was it resolved upon to take the final step. During the history of that church its representatives had been scattered all over the world—all doing good in their day and generation. HARLAN PAGE, whose name has been for years a familiar one in every Christian household in the land, was an active, energetic and successful member of the Central Church. During the present pastorate the labors in connection with the Sabbath-school had been crowned with encouragement and success; from it the church had received nine teachers and thirty-seven scholars. The preacher closed his interesting discourse with an affecting last appeal to some whom he knew yet to be out of the ark of safety, beseeching them to lose no time in seeking Christ, whom they would find comforting to their souls.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS made a brief address, which caused many eyes to moisten with the tears such as memory often causes to well up on farewell occasions. The services of the day throughout were solemn and affecting, and its associations will not soon be forgotten by those who mingled in the congregation and in the Sunday-school.

### Dedication of a Methodist Church in Thirty-fifth-street.

Yesterday morning a new Methodist Mission Church was dedicated on Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop JANES, from Romans i; 15. It was a plain Gospel sermon, delivered in an earnest manner and full of point and power. The object of the Bishop was to show the efficacy and efficiency of the Gospel system in bringing men out of sin and sorrow. Rev. C. C. GOSS, Rev. Mr. HOLLIS, the Pastor, Rev. L. B. MARKS and some others assisted in the exercises.

This enterprise was commenced Oct. 11, 1863, in a small room on Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, by W. K. PEYTON. It was soon placed under the care of the Thirtieth-street M. E. Church, where it remained until the Conference of 1865, when Rev. VALENTINE BUCK was appointed its pastor. At the Conference in March, 1866, it was transferred to the City Sunday-school Society of the M. E. Church, and taken charge of by Rev. L. B. MARKS, the Missionary of said Society. Soon after the Conference the Society resolved to erect a building, and the President, W. W. CORNELL, agreed to meet all the expenses. The church is about thirty by seventy-five feet, with windows in the front and rear, and a skylight. On either side of the hall is a small class-room. Before entering the audience-room, and over these is a gallery so constructed as to answer for an infant-class-room. The building is of brick, with the doors and windows trimmed with a light beautiful sand-stone. It is a neat, plain, substantial edifice. The cost was $2,350 for the lot; $4,134 for the mason work, $4,120 for the carpenter work; making in all $10,604, which was generously donated by the President. The other expenses for furnishing amounted to about $3,000, which was met by friends of the enterprise. The Bible and hymn books, beautifully bound, were the gift of the First Superintendent, W. K. PEYTON. A valuable Communion Service was presented by STEPHEN MERRITT's Bible class, and a clock by a Mr. HALL. As a mission church it does great credit to its projectors, and especially to him who has had the oversight of it, and by whose means it has been erected.

### Methodist Centenary Celebration and Sabbath-school Jubilee.

The Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was yesterday afternoon filled to overflowing with men, women and children, who assembled to witness the centenary celebration of Methodism and the fiftieth anniversary of the Sabbath-school connected with the church. Beside the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, there were present on the pulpit platform Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, Rev. Mr. De Viney, Rev. David Terry, Rev. Levi Weed, Hon. Gabriel Disosway, Judge Van Cott and Judge Van Wyck. The Sabbath-school connected with this church now numbers 556 pupils, most of whom were present. It is estimated that upward of 20,000 children have received religious instruction in the Sands-street Sunday-school during the last fifty years. The exercises yesterday consisted of addresses, singing, prayer and the distribution of medals among the Sunday-school scholars. Mr. S. U. F. ODELL, the superintendent of the school, conducted the exercises of the children and superintended the distribution of medals. An original hymn, composed for the occasion by Miss JULIA R. BREWSTER, one of the pupils, commencing as follows, was sung by the congregation to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne:"

O, God, what wonders hast thou wrought
In this thy vineyard fair,
How sweet, how pleasant is the thought
Of what we were, and are.
Scattered abroad, o'er sea and land,
Preaching where'er they go,
Descendants of that little band
A hundred years ago.

Mr. ODELL gave a brief history of the Sands-street Sabbath-school, from which it appeared that it was first organized in March, 1816, by ROBERT SNOW, ANDREW MEREIN and JOSEPH HERBERT. Sunday-schools at that time were unpopular, many people regarding them as a desecration of the Sabbath. They rapidly increased, however, in public favor, the Presbyterians joining in with the new movement, until now they are adopted by all the churches.

Rev. Mr. DE VINEY followed Mr. ODELL, and gave many interesting reminiscences of the Sands-street School in its early days. The master spirit of the movement, he said, was ROBERT SNOW, a native of Ireland, one of the most remarkable men he ever met, whose biography, he was sorry to say, had never been written.

Judge DYCKMAN was the next speaker, and recalled many of the incidents connected with the organization of the school.

Several other addresses were made and the exercises were concluded by singing and benediction by the pastor.

### St. Luke's Hospital Anniversary.

Exercises commemorative of the ninth anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital were held yesterday afternoon, in the chapel of the building, which was crowded to overflowing with the patrons and friends of the institution. The Hospital continues in charge of the sisters of the Church of the Holy Communion, and, although mainly supported by Episcopalians, it receives as inmates the suffering of all denominations of Christians. Eloquent sermons were preached yesterday afternoon by Rev. Drs. WASHBURNE and TYNG. The annual report was read by the Pastor and Superintendent, Dr. MUHLENBURG, and shows that since the establishment of the institution, nine years ago, over 5,000 patients have received treatment within it, 1,600 being the number for 1865-66. Many of this large number of the past year were treated gratuitously, the Police, it appears, bringing accidental cases to St. Luke's as freely as they would to Bellevue or any public institution of like character. Although the receipts for the support of the institution last year were large—over $42,000—owing to the materially additional number of patients, the expenditure was in excess, being $45,000—a deficit of $3,000, the covering of which with donations, however, cannot lean heavily on the friends of the institution, who are so many in number, as shown by the attendance last evening.

An interesting feature of the exercises was the presentation to the institution of a fine portrait, by D. HUNTINGTON, of ROBERT B. MINTURN, the philanthropist, and first President of St. Luke's Hospital. It now hangs in the vestibule, wreathed with choice flowers. The likeness is striking, and the expression, as it ought to be, is suggestive of the genial goodness of the man.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

### Base Ball.

HUDSON RIVER, OF NEWBURGH, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA.

This game, played at Morrisania on Saturday, resulted in a signal victory for the Unions by a score of 43 to 4. The Newburghers were not in trim for good play, while their opponents had out an excellent nine, although HANNEGAN and BIRDSALL were absent. GOLDIE, formerly of the Mutual Club, made his first appearance in the Union Club in this game, and will in future constitute one of the first nine. WRIGHT and AIKIN played catcher and short, and did exceeding well. To-day the Unions play the Oriental Club at Greenpoint. The following is the score:

| UNION. | Outs. | Runs. | HUDSON RIVER. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hudson, r. f. | 3 | 3 | Mulspaugh, r. f. | 3 | 2 |
| Smith, l. f. | 1 | 7 | Brown, c. f. | 3 | 0 |
| Goldie, 1st b. | 3 | 5 | Miller, 3d b. | 3 | 0 |
| Ketchum, 3d b. | 5 | 2 | Leonard, 1st b. | 4 | 0 |
| Martin, 2d b. | 4 | 4 | Boyd, c. | 3 | 1 |
| Aikin, s. s. | 2 | 6 | Kelly, p. | 4 | 0 |
| Austin, c. f. | 3 | 5 | Lindsay, s. s. | 3 | 1 |
| Wright, c. | 1 | 6 | Wilson, l. f. | 4 | 0 |
| Pabor, p. | 5 | 3 | Garrison, 2d b. | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 43 | Total | 28 | 4 |

INNINGS.

|  | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Union | 5 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 43 |
| Hudson River | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |

Home-runs—Smith, 2; Akin, 1; Hudson, 1; Wright, 1.
Out on Foul Balls—Union, 5 times; Hudson River, 5 times.
Umpire—Mr. LITCHFIELD, of the New-York Club.
Scorers.—Messrs. TRAVER and WILSON.
Fly-catches—Union, 7; Hudson River, 11.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

GRAND MATCH AT PHILADELPHIA—ATHLETIC VS. ATLANTIC.

The second contest between these noted clubs will be played to-day at Philadelphia. The Atlantics left town last evening. The Athletic Ground, which has been newly fenced, will be the scene of the trial of skill. Four thousand tickets at $1 each have been issued, and every precaution taken to insure a clear field.

MUTUAL VS. EXCELSIOR.

The return game of this match will be played to-day at Hoboken. Game will be called at 2 o'clock.

### Correction.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: Will you be kind enough to state in your to-morrow's issue, that the Fifth Congressional District Convention, which met here last Friday night, and of which Mr. JOHN B. LAWRENCE was Chairman, and myself Secretary, was not as reported in your issue of Saturday, a Radical Convention, but a Conservative Republican Convention, composed of delegates elected under the call of the Union General Committee, of which Hon. THOMAS MURPHY is Chairman. The Convention did not make any nomination, but, after appointing a Conference Committee, adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM BOECKEL.
Secretary of the Fifth Congressional District Union Convention.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOOTING CASE.—Yesterday morning, about 12:15 o'clock, while a man named MICHAEL MURRAY was engaged, as is alleged, with a number of little boys in smashing in the windows of the lager-beer saloon of JOHN KLINK, No. 182 East Twenty-eighth-street, he was shot in the right arm and seriously injured by some person unknown. He was conveyed to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed. Afterward, he was committed to a cell, from which he will doubtless be taken before Justice LEDWITH this morning on the charge of disorderly conduct.

FIRE IN ANN-STREET.—About 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 55 Ann-street, occupied by FRASER & HAMILTON, dealers in druggists' tinware. The flames were soon extinguished by the firemen, causing a damage to stock and premises of about $300; covered by insurance.

CHANGE OF TIME.—As the Winter days approach and the later hours of the afternoon trench upon the twilight shades, the several lines of travel alter the hour of their daily departure. The Fall River and Newport line, for Boston, will begin its 4 o'clock departures to-day from Pier No. 28 North River.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Early last evening, FANNY SEYMOUR, a young girl who lived at the house No. 93 Greene-street, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a half ounce of laudanum. Dr. COOK was called in, but he pronounced the case hopeless. No cause is alleged for the rash act.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A boy 6 years of age, named RICHARD FALLON, was seriously injured yesterday by falling through the skylight of the house in which he lives, at No. 307 First-avenue.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO VETERANS.—The presentations to the veteran soldiers and sailors is to take place on Thursday next. At a meeting of the officers of the different regiments, some fifty in number, Gen. ROBERTS, Gen. SHAURMAN, Col. MULCAHY and others were present. Mayor BOOTH suggested to the officers the desirability of taking definite steps toward effecting the military part of the arrangements. A meeting was subsequently held, Gen. JOURDAN in the Chair and Capt. GILL, Secretary. It was resolved to get as many of the veteran organizations together as they possibly could, and to march in citizen dress to the place appointed for the parade, and where the medals are to be distributed. The militia are to be reviewed by Gov. FENTON.

SMALL BURGLARIES AND ARRESTS.—At an early hour on Saturday morning last Burnoux's Hotel, situated on the Cypress Hills Plank road, was broken into and robbed of articles valued at $40. On Saturday evening Officer KAICHER, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, arrested two men and two women on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of Stroebel's Hotel, situated near the above, of liquor and cigars worth $50. The prisoners gave their names as follows: PATRICK MALONE, CHARLES MCGARVEY, FREDERIKA GUNTNER and CATHARINE ARMSTRONG. Yesterday Justice WALTER turned the prisoners over to the Queens County authorities for trial.

RUN OVER.—A butcher's cart, driven by a man named WILLIAM HOPT, yesterday morning ran over and severely injured Mr. MICHAEL WOLF, of No. 142 Johnson-street, E. D. The injured man was picked up and conveyed to his residence, and the driver of the cart was arrested and taken to the Forty-sixth Precinct Station-house, but no complainant appearing he was discharged.

LECTURE BY GEN. HOWARD.—This evening, Maj.-Gen. HOWARD will discourse on "Our Christian duty to the South," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

## NEW-JERSEY.

ELIZABETHTOWN CELEBRATION.—The Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Elizabethtown will be celebrated on Wednesday next. The celebration will in the main consist of public addresses in the evening, the meeting to be held in the First Presbyterian Church, to commence at 7 o'clock. Hon. B. WILLIAMSON will preside and make the opening address. The historical discourse will then be delivered by Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D.D., of New-York. A Committee of Arrangements will be in waiting in the church during the afternoon and at the close of the exercises, to offer the hospitalities of the citizens of Elizabethtown to all friends from abroad who may favor them with their presence on an occasion so rare and interesting.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### The Child-Whipping Case in Canada—Both of the Accused Acquitted.

*Correspondence of the Chicago Times.*

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866.

YOUR readers will remember the recent alleged case of child-murder occurring near Sarnia, in this Province, occasioned by the whipping of a child between three and four years old because it would not say its evening prayers. The parents are known in the community by the name of SCHUYLER SHIBLEY and KATE DAVIS. They were at once arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury of Lambton County for killing their child, KATE SHIBLEY, on the 3d of September last. It appears that the father lived in the adjoining county of Addington, while the mother resided in Lambton, to which he was in the habit of frequently resorting; but, not having been present at this time of whipping, he was discharged, and KATE DAVIS alone was arraigned for trial before Justice HAGARTY, on Thursday last. Of course she pleaded "not guilty." The following account of the testimony is taken from the Toronto *Globe* of this morning:

*Kate Castle* sworn: Knows prisoner at the bar; had been living with her about ten days prior to the 3d of September; on that evening she asked her child, called Kate Shibley, to say its prayers; it could not, and she whipped it with a rawhide; whipped it for nearly an hour from the time she commenced till she ceased, stopping sometimes, all the while trying to get the child to say its prayers; child partly sat down on the floor; after the whipping she took it up and laid it on the sofa, immediately after the whipping; child vomited some after it was laid on the sofa; it was lying still when prisoner and witness went to bed together; after they went to bed witness heard the child moaning; at three o'clock prisoner and witness got up and went down stairs; went down at prisoner's suggestion; went and looked at child and found it dead; prisoner then said, "Was it possible I have killed my own child?" She said Mr. Shibley might blame himself for it; the body of the child was bruised in several places on the thighs, legs, feet and hands; the child was somewhere in its third year; the bruises were caused by the whipping. I had seen the naked body of the child previous; I came there on the night Shibley whipped the child, on Friday evening; On Saturday morning I saw him whip it again; this was on the 25th day of August; there were several bruises on the body of the child, after Shibler whipped it with his hand, while it sat on his knee; the child seemed to be well in the interval between the two whippings, except that it vomited every day; did not seem as if it could eat. Witness told prisoner that she thought he should not whip it so; the child cried for about ten minutes after the whipping was commenced, but it would not cry afterwards. Cross-examined—Child died on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock; prisoner seemed to be very fond of the child; she seemed very sorry when she found it dead; prisoner was not in a passion, but quite cool; blows were inflicted on its thighs; prisoner corrected child sometimes with her hand; she did not strike very hard with the rawhide; there was no blood drawn; child asked prisoner to put it to bed; it usually slept on the sofa; there was a stove-pipe hole between the room in which the child was, and the room in which prisoner and witness slept; saw bruises on the child's thighs after Shibley whipped it; there were no marks higher up; the child had been in the habit of saying its prayers; does not know that the child had a fall from the fence; the vomiting usually took place about the middle of the afternoon; nothing serious was thought of this; does not know where SHIBLEY went after he whipped the child on the morning of Saturday, 25th; did not think there was anything seriously wrong with the child the night it was whipped. *Reexamined*—Did not know whether the prisoner heard a moaning.

It remains to be added that Dr. J. W. SHIRLEY made a *post mortem* examination of the child, after which the defence introduced two medical men, Dr. MOTT (Coroner,) and Dr. TAYLOR. Dr. MOTT swore that he was present at the inquest, but not at the examination; and that he should think the child died from apoplexy caused by the injuries received. Dr. TAYLOR swore that he was present at the examination, but took no part in it; and that he differed wholly from the other medical men,—believing that death was caused by apoplexy occasioned by a blow on the neck.

With this most extraordinary disagreement among the doctors as to the immediate cause of death, Hon. Mr. BEECHER, counsel for the defendant, was enabled to make a most urgent appeal to the Jury in behalf of giving to the accused the benefit of doubt in the case. The Jury was out two hours and returned into Court with a verdict of "not guilty."

The following quotation from the *Globe* this morning will give your readers an idea of the general feeling of indignation and surprise pervading the community:

"His lordship reviewed the evidence at length, commenting in his usual lucid manner on all its important points, and giving the jury general directions as to its bearings. Although not charging strongly for conviction, it was apparent that he thought that the weight of testimony was altogether in that direction; and when the jury, about two hours afterward, came into court with a verdict of 'not guilty,' his lordship could not refrain from giving strong expressions to his surprise and disapprobation at the verdict, as well as at the conduct of both the prisoner and her paramour. She was of course discharged."

### Rough Treatment of an Incendiary—How an Attempt was Made to Singe the Truth Out of Him.

*Correspondence of the Milwaukee Press.*

WINONA, Minn., Friday, Oct. 12, 1866.

For months past fires have occurred in Winona with suspicious frequency. For some reason a man by the name of CHARLES RUSSELL became suspected, and has been watched constantly for weeks, both by the authorities and by private citizens. Last night he was seen to enter a building in which is kept an omnibus belonging to the Burridge House. He had a can of kerosene, with which he saturated the cushions and every part of the omnibus, and then set fire to it. Just as he was about to step out of the omnibus he was caught, the 'bus was dragged from the building so as not to set fire to that, and the incendiary was kept in the burning vehicle till he was nearly burned alive. His clothes were burned from his body, his hair from his head, and his whiskers from his face, the intention being to make him confess to other crimes, and to declare his accomplices. This he would not do, denying any other crimes, or having any accomplices. He said, however, that Mr. BURRIDGE hired him to burn the omnibus, because it was insured for more than it was worth, and he wanted to secure the insurance. RUSSELL was then lodged in jail. There is a difference of opinion as to the assertion of BURRIDGE's complicity. It is certain, however, that a couple of years ago he ran away to Canada to avoid a draft, and some evil-disposed persons say that a man who would do that would not hesitate at any other small meanness.

### Arrest of Dr. Farris at Warsaw—The Parties Indicted in the United States Court.

*From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 17.*

Our readers are familiar with the particulars of the arrest of Dr. C. W. FARRIS, United States Mail Agent, and the detention of the United States mail steamer *Gen. Buell*, at Warsaw, Ky., on the 20th of September last, by the Deputy Sheriff of Gallatin County, assisted by a posse of citizens, and the subsequent arrest of several of the parties by the military authorities. The parties arrested—JOHN W. KIRBY, RICHARD MORROW, DAVID KEMPER and DEWITT C. KEMPER—were brought to this city and confined in Taylor Barracks. On Friday last Judge BALLARD, of the United States Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing Gen. DAVIS to produce the bodies of the above-mentioned persons in Court. Gen. DAVIS obeyed the writ yesterday by delivering the prisoners into the custody of the United States Marshal.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court yesterday returned an indictment and true bill against JOHN W. KIRBY, A. G. HUGHES, RICHARD MORROW, DAVID KEMPER and DEWITT KEMPER for obstructing the passage of the United States mail. The indictment contains three counts: the first for stopping the United States mail; second, detaining the mail carrier; and third, detaining the United States mail steamer *Gen. Buell*. The Jury also returned an indictment and true bill against J. T. ROBERTSON, DAVID KEMPER, DEWITT C. KEMPER and RICHARD MORROW for stopping the United States mail.

The case against JOHN W. KIRBY, &c., was afterward called in Court and continued until the 23d of February next, and the parties required to give bond in the sum of $500 each to answer.

### Gen. McCallum's Military Railway Report.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger.*

People who read of the achievements of GRANT and SHERMAN are apt to forget how much these military chieftains were dependent upon their quartermasters, and how much these quartermasters for transportation facilities were dependent upon Gen. MCCALLUM, who superintended the United States military railroads during the war. That eminent officer has just made a report which shows the important part his department played in crushing the rebellion. In February, 1862, he was appointed Superintendent of the United States military railways, when these railways consisted of but seven miles, connecting Washington with Alexandria, and the sole working material placed in his hands were Secretary STANTON's verbal order: "I shall expect you to have on hand, at all times, the necessary men and materials to enable you to comply promptly with any order given—nor must there be any failure."

Gen. MCCALLUM set to work, and acting under this instruction, before he closed his labors had seized over two thousand miles of track, employed at one time twenty-five thousand men, built twenty-six miles of temporary or permanent bridges, laid and relaid six hundred and forty-one miles of track, and disbursed more than $42,000,000. Some of his achievements were among the most remarkable engineering feats of modern times. A bridge over the Chattahoochee, seven hundred and eighty feet long and ninety-two feet high, was built by his construction corps in four a half days; the bridge over Aquia Creek, four hundred and fourteen feet long and eighty-two feet high, was built ready for trains to pass in forty working hours. In their leisure time, this corps rebuilt the Chattanooga rolling mills, which turned out in a few months nearly four thousand tons of railroad iron for the Government, and were sold at the end of the war for $175,000. With justifiable pride, Gen. MCCALLUM classes the attempt to supply SHERMAN's army of a hundred thousand men and sixty thousand horses and mules from a base three hundred and sixty miles distant, over one line of a single track, as one of the boldest ideas of the war. Whole corps, and even armies, were frequently transported hundreds of miles on the mere verbal orders of their commanders. In 1865 the Fourth Army Corps were transported from East Tennessee to Nashville, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles, without delay or difficulty—this herculean task requiring nearly fifteen hundred cars.

Guerrillas and raiding parties dogged the footsteps of his men wherever they went. They tore up his tracks, burned his bridges, destroyed his locomotives and cars; but always ready, gangs of men repaired the damage almost as soon as it was done. In SHERMAN's rear, HOOD on one occasion tore up thirty-five miles of track and burned four hundred and fifty feet of bridges between Chattanooga and Atlanta. The damage was made good and the line put in working order again in thirteen days. Between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, twenty-five miles and two hundred and thirty feet of bridging were reconstructed in seven days and a half. For his eminent services during the war, Gen. MCCALLUM will have the lasting gratitude of his country men.

### Lieut. Maury—The Efforts made by Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter to Trace Him.

The following letter explains the efforts made by the orders of Admiral PORTER and Gen. GRANT to learn the fate of the son of Gen. MAURY:

*To the Editors of the Pensacola Observer:*

Some time during the past Summer, I received a Mobile newspaper with the heading "Son of Gen. MAURY." Feeling assured that no one of the well-known naval name of MAURY could possibly have fallen into the hands of Admiral PORTER during the war without his being able to account for him, I forwarded the paper to the Admiral, at Annapolis, who submitted to Commander K. R. BREESE, his Flag-Captain, on board the *Black Hawk*, during the operations at Vicksburgh, in 1863.

I inclose you herewith a copy of Commander BREESE's letter of reply to Admiral PORTER, and by giving it publicity through your paper you will, no doubt, gratify the family of the unfortunate young gentleman, and at the same time do an act of justice to Admiral PORTER.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
J. D. CAMP, Capt. U. S. Ship *Potomac*.

PENSACOLA BAY, Oct. 9, 1866.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24, 1866.

DEAR ADMIRAL: I return you the newspaper article relative to the disappearance of Mr. MAURY, of Gen. MAURY's staff, and am very sorry that I can throw no additional light upon the subject.

I recollect that most careful inquiry was made by Gen. GRANT's order in the army and in the fleet by your order to no purpose. It was simply impossible that any one of the name of MAURY should have fallen into the hands of the fleet without its having become known. All prisoners were directly brought to the *Black Hawk*, and I am absolutely certain that he never came there.

At that time every General in the army (nearly) had a headquarters steamboat, and generally with a battery on board, for want of other place to keep it, and this fact may have given rise to the opinion that Mr. MAURY was put on board a gunboat; or more likely still, he may have been put on board of some of the marine brigade boats, (which in the army passed for gunboats,) in which case neither Gen. GRANT nor yourself would have known anything about it except by accident. Everything was done at the time to trace Mr. MAURY's whereabouts, but to no purpose, and the conclusion we came to was, that he had been murdered by deserters from his own side, probably in attempting to stop them.

I might speculate upon the inclosed account, but as I have nothing to offer myself to throw any light upon it, it would seem useless.

The story of the Lieutenant in the Navy I don't believe, or he would be known.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) K. R. BREESE,
Commander United States Navy.

P. S. The letter from Commander BREESE was only received on the 8th inst. J. D. C.

### Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee in Cincinnati on the 14th of November Next.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following correspondence:

*Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:*

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.

GENERAL: The Society of the Army of the Tennessee hold its annual social meeting at Cincinnati on the 14th of November next. The gathering will not be complete without you, its first commander and instructor in that art which most of us have happily laid aside. It was your first army, and was so trained by you in the beginning that no jealousy or ill-feeling ever marred the cheerfulness with which every order was obeyed, or the universal cordiality which made every one take pride in honors bestowed upon any of its members.

We hope for written assurance that you will share in the gathering of your old family.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
M. F. FORCE,
A. HICKEN COOPER,
A. C. PARRY,
M. D. LEGGETT,
CHARLES EWING,
L. E. YORKE,
On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements.

*Brevet Major-Gen. M. F. Force:*

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation from your Committee to be present at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in this city on the 14th of November next. It will afford me great pleasure to be present on that interesting occasion, and I know nothing now to prevent it; I therefore accept with pleasure.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity." BURNETT'S UNRIVALED COLOGNE WATER AND COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 21—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—J. Meyer and lady, H. Moller and family, J. De Tonge and family, J. Wyegand and family, C. Morens, J. Irvin, J. Katz, G. Bartels and family, C. Stahlman and family, Miss A. Herwick, A. Zenke and family, W. Blasius, A. Wilke, S. Stadman, H. Hulman and family, M. Wallenbergh and lady, Mrs. A. Fleischer and child, Miss Henriet S. Moos, S. Hoffman, Mrs. M. Meyer and family, C. Meyer, E. Jansen, Charles Myshaupt, L. Bergman and lady, G. Cronemeyer, Miss M. Plenge, R. Weidmann, G. Blankenburgh, C. Starke, O. Hippert, C. Dieuvanne, Miss A. Schmidt, J. Mark, T. Brentano, H. Aurentis, L. Hauck, C. Kroningen, D. Wilsdorf, J. Abat, Mrs. A. Dupius and child, H. Meyer, H. Hortoder, E. Zeiler, F. Schutzel and wife, C. Heintzeling, Mrs. B. Jackman and daughter, F. Hauk, Messrs. F. and M. Westermann, E. Von Extade, Mrs. E. Glokenir, H. Ratshausen, Mrs. C. Koster, Mrs. C. Herbert and child, F. Hertzog, F. Ross, G. Freuter, F. Westler, C. Sulse, W. Wendroth, Mrs. S. Hilpert, Miss A. Liebmann, W. Michaeles and lady, E. Evelsheim, M. Weidinger and wife, T. Schneider, T. Zaudic, Miss E. Kuster, Miss M. Stoppel, T. Konig, Miss L. Kordezas, K. Ehrenbergh, E. Neumann, E. Fasqual, G. Winkelman, S. Meyer, Miss L. Obendoffer, Mrs. L. Hahn and child, Miss B. Kolt, G. Kiler, J. Binder Nagel, J. Goedeke, J. Oppenheimer, T. Shackenbaugh, W. Kellog, B. Gans, T. Mehi, C. Lampert, A. Biedermann, M. Berberuth, F. Hagermann, O. Unfug, Mrs. C. Stadermann and child, R. Muller and wife, T. Demond and family, G. Rehm, L. Lehbrient, Dr. E. John, J. Chaskel, Miss C. Brake, H. Fruke, T. Haas, W. Glantzer, H. Frick, E. Walther, Miss M. Auge and servant, Mrs. F. Raages, family and servants, T. Blum, H. Parker, L. Waifelan, wife and servant, A. de Bracklar and wife, Capt. E. Enell and wife, and 550 in the steerage.

OCT. 21—*In Steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Miss Clark, Miss Overton, Mrs. Preston, Miss Hughes, Mr. Dodsworth, wife and two children, Mr. Gausle and wife, Mr. and Miss Phipps, Mrs. Tierney, Mrs. Allison, two children and servant, Miss Harris, Mr. Evans and lady, Mrs. Coke, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. Murphy, Messrs. Spear, Bird, Cochrane, De Laroin, Grey, Dunn, Riordan, Montenegro, Linder, Parbury, Tierney, Reyer, Rev. H. Holland, Rev. T. O'Reiley, Messrs. Beilock, Ryberg, Denis and son, Parkinson, Murphy, Richards, Mons. Molitor, Messrs. Burton, Clark, Clyne, Crane, Smith, Dawson and two children, and 566 in the steerage.

OCT. 21—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—Wm. H. Coleman, Mr. Galley, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Davicson, Mrs. Blackford, Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, Mr. Go oyer, August Meyers, Dr. Sekura, and 95 in the steerage.

*In steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.*—Carl Pfuhl, C. Ludman, E. Caymark, Q. Bacayana, Mrs. A. Hopkins, L. A. Laureys, Juan Vegas, H. D'Orguerre, Clara Blanchard and 2 children, Emma Billings, J. L. Viguers, G. Hurlburt, A. Valentine, E. B. Simmons, Thos. Quintero, Robt. Lloyd, wife, child and servant, Miss Louise Benners, 3 sisters and servant, H. Sprick, J. Heilmann, Mrs. Orr and son.

*In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago, &c.*—Jas. R. Sugburg and lady, Robt. Martin and 3 children, S. Moss, M. Faite, Jose Quesada, E. Quesada, F. de Aguero, S. R. Betancourt.

*In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans*—G. W. Griffin, Capt. Swain and lady, A. A. Childs, Mrs. Childs and son, Mark Walton, Luke Rivers, Wm. Kirckconnell, J. G. Prague, T. C. Bassett, Jas. W. Fogg, James Quinn, H. W. Williams, J. Allison, A. Wilson, J. Kennedy, J. Menzies, Wm. Guinan, Thos. D. Ferguson, J. Dudgin, Thos. Levins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets..... 5 10 | Moon sets... 4 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 54 | Gov. Island. 6 43 | Hell Gate... 8 05

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 21.

### Arrived.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Sampson, New-Orleans Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. 14th, on the bar, saw steamships Huntsville, Geo. Washington and Merrimac, bound in; 17th, Capt. G. M. Roberts, of Chelsea, Mass., died of bilious fever, and was buried at sea; 18th, lon. 79 27, lat. 30 10, signalized brig L. M. Nesbitt; 20th, at 6:30 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, met a large sidewheel steamer, supposed the Gen. Barnes, bound S.; same day, at 11 P. M., Juan Neyta, a passenger, died of consumption, and was buried at sea. The Fung Shuey experienced very strong head winds with a heavy head sea the entire passage.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool 10th via Queenstown 11th inst., with mdse. and 634 passengers to John G. Dale. 19th inst., lat. 42 27, lon. 60 12, passed steamship City of Dublin, hence for Liverpool; same day, 6:13 P. M., lat. 41 45, lon. 62 44, steamship Marathon; 10:50 P. M., lat. 41 48, lon. 63 30, steamship City of Cork, bound E.; 21st, 147 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamship City of Boston, bound E.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Oct. 7, Southampton 10th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 739 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had fine weather and variable winds. Oct. 18, 9 A. M., lat. 43, lon. 58, passed steamship Orient, from Liverpool for New-York; 19th, 10 A. M., lat. 41 50, lon. 63¼, steamer Persia, bound E.; 20th, 8 P. M., steamships America, City of Boston and a National Co.'s steamer, all bound E.

Steamship Commander, Foote, Charleston 11th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Had heavy weather N. of Hatteras. Put into Norfolk for coal 17th inst., Cape Henry bearing N. W. 50 miles, spoke schr. B. N. Hawkins, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Stirling, St. Jago, Cuba, 12th, via Neuvitas 14th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Waydell & Co. 16th inst., 10 miles S. of Gun Key Light, saw a large painted-port ship ashore, with several wreckers around; looked as if she had recently went on.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool 10th via Queenstown 11th inst., with mdse. and 337 passengers to Williams & Guion. 19th inst., lat. 42 46, lon. 60 52, passed steamship Persia, bound E.; 21st, lat. 40 31, lon. 72 5 A. M., passed steamship City of Boston, bound E.; 5:30 P. M., steamship The Queen, bound E.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Sept. 25, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco 3d inst, Para 7th, St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 20th inst., Timoth Daley, U. S. seaman, passenger, died, and was buried at sea.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Livington, Fox & Co.

Brig Ellen Dickie, (of Truro, N. S.,) Frazer, Cow Bay via Delaware Breakwater 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Encountered heavy N. E. gales; lost jibboom, sails, &c.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Sears, Rio Grande Aug. 24, with hides, &c., to Oelrichs & Co. Been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales. 13th inst., off Capes of Delaware, saw a bark or ship bound N. with mainmast gone and part of mizzenmast; 14th, saw a brig bound N. with loss of foremast.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Wheeler, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Koodoo, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Percy, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schr. Amelia, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Fitchett, Carthagena 35 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 4 ds., with rubber, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been 3 weeks N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. E. gales. Left no vessels.

Schr. Graham, (of Halifax,) Roberts, St. Johns, N. F., 15 ds., with fish and oil to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Maggie, (of Guysboro, N. S.,) Reddy, Canso 12 ds., with fish to T. S. Whitman.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

### Below.

Ship Medusa, (Br.,) Plant, from Calcutta June 19.
Bark Prindesse Alexandra, from Santa Cruz.
Also a bark, supposed the Iddo Kimball, hence for Shanghai, returning leaky.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Arr. steamers Wm. P. Clyde, New-York; Thetis, do.; barks Witch, Palermo; Sicilian, Malaga; St. Dominique, Flores.

### Spoken, &c.

Queensland—bark, of and for London, with rudder damaged, strg. for New-York, Oct. 19, lat. 40, lon. 71.

### Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande Aug. 24, brig Water Lilly, from New-York, a r. Aug. 18; Br. schr. Savage, for New-York, ldg.

Ship War Hawk, Dunbar, Rangoon June 30, passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 21, St. Helena Sept. 7, with rice and paddy to C. Comstock. 14th inst. was within 100 miles of New-York, but was blown off into the Gulf by the late N. E. gale.

At St. Jago, Cuba, 12th inst., barks Morning Star, Waugh; Evening Star, Miller, wtg.; Sheffield, Murray, for New-York, ldg.; Chanticleer, Fisher, for Baltimore; Water Witch, Knight, do.; Caroline, Young, do.

At Nuevitas, 14th inst., barks Edward Hill, Kirby, for New-York; Woodside, McAlevy, do.; brig G. W. Barter, Lee, do.; schr. Senaloa, Steel, do.

RIO JANEIRO.—Arr. Sept. 7, bark Amazon, Percival, Darien; 9th, ship Europa, (Brem.,) Von Hogen, New-York; 10th, bark Cricket, Kean, Baltimore; 11th, steamship Lackawanna, New-York, by Fayal; schr. Albert Dexter, McGee, New-Orleans; 15th, ship Memnon, Baker, Cardiff; 19th, bark Winifred, (Br.,) McLeod, Baltimore; 20th, steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, New-York; schr. Eagle, (Br.,) LeDain, do.; 22d, ship Italia, Whitmore, Newport, Wales; 23d, bark Emma & Maria, (Hamo.,) Stoof, New-York.

Sld. Sept. 7, bark Esther & Sophie, (Hamb.,) Von Hatchen, California; 11th, ship Florence Treal, Short, Panama; 12th, bark Contest, (Br.,) Scott, New-York; 13th, steamer Montauk, Lendt, California; schr. Tejis, (Aus.,) San Francisco; 15th, bark Flora, Kempton, California; 20th, bark Rosa Beticher, (Pruss.,) Shutz, New-Orleans; bark Cricket, Kean, Baltimore; 22d, schr. Cornelia and Gertrude, (Dutch,) Wielsma, New-Orleans; bark Forget Me Not, (Pruss.,) Classen, San Francisco; 24th, bark Peter C. Warwick, (Br.,) Chichester, New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 599, Oct. 20, 1866.
50, 8, 37, 2, 69, 42, 65, 38, 46, 34, 55, 45, 9.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 600, Oct. 20, 1866.
69, 49, 56, 9, 7, 76, 60, 2, 64, 15, 65, 18, 40.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 499, Oct. 20, 1866.
57, 7, 21, 3, 13, 68, 10, 36, 48, 2, 34, 66, 45.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 500, Oct. 20, 1866.
67, 68, 18, 58, 45, 22, 15, 42, 51, 59, 40, 43, 10.
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